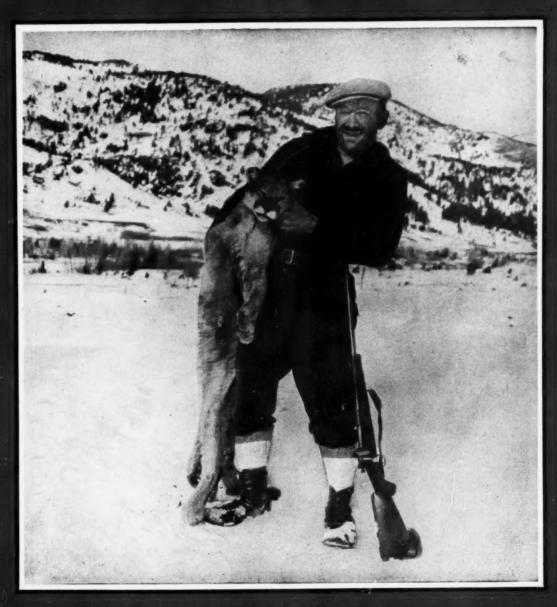
# AMERICAN RIFILEMAN



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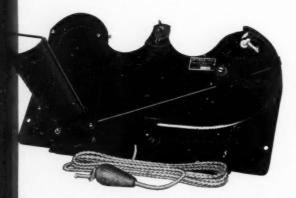
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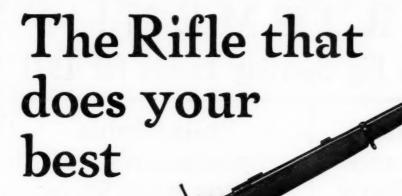
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## **EDITORIAL**

## A New Year-A New Start

A S A MATTER of cold, hard facts, there isn't the slightest difference between January 1 and any other day in the year. A fellow can be just as sick on the first of January as he can on the thirty-first of December. His pockets can be just as empty and his elbows protrude just as far out of the holes in the sleeves of his coat. Somehow or other, though, New Year's Day always seems to bring a feeling of renewed hope and a determination to forget the past and start over again with a clean slate. The eyes of humanity turn from their retrospective glances over the past to long-range visions of the future.

When we look at the shooting game through these New Year's spectacles we can see a great deal to give a rosy tinge to the picture. The year 1931 represents the sixtieth milestone in the history of the National Rifle Association of America. That in itself is cause for confidence in the future. In the past sixty years the sportsmen of this country have passed through many periods of depression, and through many whirlwinds set up by reform movements running the entire gamut of human emotions in the direction of theoretical control of shooting, forest preservation, game propagation and crime prevention. The fact that the Association is not only still doing business, but is today in the strongest position that it has ever occupied, is ample cause for New Year's congratulations.

The membership of the N. R. A. has increased approximately tenfold in less than a decade. The carefully weighed conclusions of the Association in regard to legislation affecting shooters is not only listened to with respect, but is actually sought by legislators in all parts of the country. The opinions of the N. R. A. in regard to small-arms and ammunition design and construction are no longer considered as the ravings of a bunch of lunatics, but are listened to and given due consideration by the commercial and the governmental arms and ammunition experts. The National Rifle and Pistol Matches, with their invaluable School of Instruction, are at last permanently provided for in basic law, and the number of men who will receive instruction and participate in the matches will be the largest in 1931 of any preceding year. The programs conducted by the Association for the benefit of more than 2,000 civilian rifle clubs and approximately 40,000 individual members take in a wider scope than at any previous time in the history of organized rifle- and pistol-shooting in this country. There will be more police officers actively undergoing training in the proper use of firearms during 1931 than has been the case in any previous year in the nation's history. Rifle instruction will be a featured part of the program in more boys' and girls' summer camps and in more high

and preparatory schools in 1931 than ever before. There will be more ranges operating in public parks and buildings under the supervision of public officials in 1931 than at any time in our history.

These are not the visionary assumptions of some secluded reader of horoscopes, but well-considered, substantial statements of fact based upon past records and present reports received from all sections of the United States. Of course, we are far from the realization of our ideals in the matter of the education of the American public to the value of rifle- and pistolshooting as a sport. We must go far along the road before the majority of police officials and police officers in the country are made to realize the importance of proper instruction in small-arms marksmanship. We have a tremendous job of education on our hands before municipalities are persuaded of the advisability of appropriating money or setting aside land or buildings for the installation of municipal ranges and the payment of qualification pay to peace officers; but, like a snowball rolling down hill, each step forward in our program increases the size and momentum of the movement of which the National Rifle Association has for three score years been at the same time the standard-bearer and the motivating power.

It will be of interest to many people to know that the N. R. A. expended during 1930 approximately \$20,000 over and above its expenditures for 1929, exclusively for such purposes as the increase of police marksmanship, increased awards of medals and trophies to State shoots, regional shoots and similar interest-promoting activities; for assistance to municipal leagues in the installation of ranges, the securing of equipment and the award of medals and trophies, for improved personal service to hunters in solving their problems of equipment, and last but not least, for the education of the American public through magazine and newspaper articles to the value of the shooting game as a man-building sport rather than a man-killing, gangland enterprise.

The widespread industrial depression has prevented many men from renewing their affiliation with the Association, and prevented many others from taking out their initial membership. It has done nothing to kill their enthusiasm and interest. With improved conditions in 1931, all of these men will be adding their weight to the advancement of the shooting game.

The conclusion of this, your Association's sixtieth year of service to the American shooter and the American nation, will give cause for gratification to every man who has conscientiously done his bit for the good of the game.

Happy New Year!

# THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Vol. LXXIX

JANUARY, 1931

No. 1

# New Dope on Wotkyns Cartridge

By TOWNSEND WHELEN

IN THE June, 1930, issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, Capt. G. L. Wotkyns described his experiments with high-power loadings of the old .22 W. C. F. cartridge. Briefly, he took suitable rifles using the .22 Long Rifle cartridge, rechambered them for the .22 W. C. F. cartridge, and made the necessary alterations in the breech block or bolt to handle the latter cartridge. He loaded the cartridge with a noncorrosive primer, 11 to 12 grains of du Pont No. 1204 powder, and either a Velo Dog bullet or the bullet for the .22 Niedner Baby High-Power cartridge, and obtained the very high velocity of 2,400 f. s. with most remarkable accuracy. No article that I can remember has caused such a stir among our woodchuck- and smallgame shooters. Both Captain Wotkyns and the writer have been deluged with requests for more information, and dozens of riflemen have obtained rifles for this cartridge and are doing splendid shooting. Griffin & Howe are rechambering many .22-caliber Springfield rifles for this cartridge, to which we have given the appropriate name of "Wotkyns Hornet."

Several months before Captain Wotkyns wrote this article, he gave the information to us at Springfield Armory. Capt. G. A. Woody, on duty at the Armory, and Mr. A. L. Woodworth, the proof assistant, seeing many possibilities in the idea, decided to experiment on these lines. Captain Woody rechambered a .22caliber Springfield Model 1922 M1 rifle for the cartridge, and altered the bolt. Very fine results were obtained with the Velo Dog bullet, 11 grains of du Pont No. 1204 powder, and the Remington Kleanbore primer. This charge was used during the early part of the woodchuck season. Sometimes the Velo Dog bullet seemed to kill well, and in other cases, the chuck would get into its hole. The bullet did not expand



Fox shot by Mr. Gibson at 150 yards with .22-caliber Springfield modified to handle the .22 Wotkyns cartridge

or break up at all. However, one day I saw Mr. Woodworth kill a chuck at over 200 yards with it.

The Velo Dog bullet has a very blunt point and does not overcome the resistance of the air well. The drop of the bullet at 200 yards when sighted for 100 yards was about 11 inches. Captain Woody started working on a bullet that would give flatter trajectory and better killing power. After many attempts, he turned out an excellent bullet using for a jacket the .22 short cup after it had been trimmed but before it was headed in the process of making the cartridge case. A lead slug of about 45 grains' weight was placed in this and the two placed in a swage, forming them into a softpoint bullet with medium sharp point weighing about 45 grains and being .2233 inch in diameter. This bullet killed woodchucks instantly, even at quite long ranges, and Mr. Gibson, the photographer at Springfield Armory, killed a fox with it one day at 150 yards. The accuracy was far better than with the Velo Dog bullet-in fact, it was so remarkable that we hesitated to tell about it at first until we had proved it out in a number of rifles. Up to 200 meters (217 yards), this little cartridge in Springfield rifles shoots more accurately than any other outfit we know of except the Springfield Heavy Barrel Type T rifle with International Match ammunition. At 200 meters machine rest, the 10-shot groups ran from 21/2 to 31/2 inches. and at 100 yards, from 3/8 inch to 11/2 inches. The charge was 11 grains' weight of du Pont No. 1204 powder-no more and no less, for even as little an increase as .3 grain swelled the cartridge cases. The muzzle velocity is 2,400 f.s. The drop of the bullet at 200 yards when sighted for 100 yards is about 6 inches. Cartridge cases can be reloaded about six times before they

(Continued on page 25)



Carriers on the trail

# Kits, Carriers and Camps

By W. ROBERTSON

AFTER nearly twenty years of shooting trips, camps, and camp work in South Central Africa, I read with astonishment and contempt the descriptions of the enormous amount of stuff of every sort that is taken along by budding big-game hunters, and pseudo explorers, who come out to Africa to 'explore" country that has been known intimately to the pioneers for many years.

I like good living as much as anyone; but if one wants to cover the country rapidlyto reach the real, untouched "back of beyond"-the real shooting country away in the unknown-one must travel light. A small party of carriers-small enough to be easily fed-and a minimum of kit, are essential.

The average person of means, contemplating going out to Africa with the idea of getting some shooting, usually knows nothing whatever about the country or conditions, and, instead of going out first and picking up locally the things he needs, taking advice from disinterested local men, he goes first to some large emporium before sailing, and in-

forms the man behind the counter that he is contemplating going to Africa, shooting. This is the shopman's chance. He rubs his hands, and proceeds to introduce his bewildered client to a vast array of folding beds, folding tents, folding furniture-Heaven knows what besides! He insists that all these are "essential to a gentleman proceed-

ing to Africa." .

After a couple of hours the prospective voyager staggers out of the shop, and begins to mentally contemplate the huge array of "essentials"; camp furniture ad lib., clothes, helmets, stores ranging from sugar to champagne, that he has purchased. All this useless "kag" is duly shipped, and when he gets to the point where ships and trains will no longer carry him and his mountain of luggage, he finds he will want about 300 carriers to lug all his rubbish along. He may get

them; if he does he has to pay "through the nose" to an "agent" for them, and, having quite forgotten to arrange for the carrying of food for his army, probably most of them bolt before the week is out. Near the white men's settlements food may be procured for the carriers from the villages, the natives growing far more than they need for sale to the white man; but, once out beyond the immediate sphere of the white man's influence, the impossibility of feeding his army becomes patent to him.

Practically no native village numbers more than a couple of dozen huts-generally less. They grow enough for their own consumption only. If the food is forcibly taken from them, it means starvation for the village. The net result of the shooting trip is that the budding hunter is forced to stay near civilization in order to keep his carriers in food, shooting, perhaps, a few small antelope that have been foolish enough to stand his barrage of fire till a bullet hits them! He then returns to the nearest large white man's township, buys up a selection of game horns to save his face at home, and has his photograph taken with one foot on the local photographer's stuffed lion, for the benefit of his admiring and ignorant girl friends! Oh, no! all the above is by no means exaggerated. There are many places nowadays where the disappointed slayer of beasts can purchase game trophies, with a carefully thought-out description attached thereto, saying exactly "how I shot it"!

Now to look at the other side of the picture-the way to arrange things so as to have a good expedition.

The first thing is to cut down everything to an irreducible minimum, at the same time forgetting nothing that is absolutely essential. First, a tent is unnecessary, except when an expedition has to be made in the rainy season. As no one, unless he were

forced, would undertake an expedition in the rains, a tent can be put aside at once. A big tree makes splendid shade, far better than a stuffy tent. Even in the dry season there is a chance of a rare thunderstorm, but, in case one is seen working up, it takes but a few minutes for the carriers to run one up a pole and grass shelter. Provided it doesn't leak, what better canopy is there to sleep under than the starspangled sky?

There is generally a light fall of dew at night; but this is a very small point. The top blanket may get damped, but it is easily dried in a few minutes in

the blazing midday sun. As regards clothes, I always put them under my pillow, where they remain dry from any chance of dew. The rifles lie by my side, under the flap of the blankets, free from dew, and handy in case they are needed in the night to



A camp near the Zambezi River

choke off a prowling lion or rhinoceros. The next thing to discard is all camp furniture, with the exception, perhaps, of a light deck chair. For a table I use one of the food boxes, emptied of its contents, and inverted. The box thereby serves a double purpose—a table in camp, and a receptacle for stores, traveling on a carrier's head on the march. I always carry a small galvanizediron bath, which is most useful. When on the march, this bath forms a receptacle for the kitchen utensils, and travels on the cookboy's head.

Dry grass, freshly cut each night, under the blankets serves as a mattress, and very comfortable it is if properly laid. A mattress is a useless encumbrance to drag along. The dry grass keeps one's blankets off the ground, and out of the way of any possible damp. A camp bed, or stretcher, is only useful if traveling in the rainy season. A good mosquito net is essential, as are good boots and helmet (I prefer the khaki quilted kind), a change of clothes (khaki shirt and shorts), pajamas, and in case of a chill evening, an old tweed jacket. A sweater is very useful for slipping on in camp after the sun goes down, and also for sleeping in over the pajama jacket. It keeps the body from getting chilled in the case of having to turn out in a night alarm, to fire at and drive off some prowling lion or disgruntled rhino. Slippers, towel, soap, shaving tackle, and so on, must not be forgotten.

Now for the question of stores. absolute essentials are flour, sugar, tea, and salt. To these I add a few odd tins of jam and condensed milk. Also a tin or two of "bully," and packets of dessicated soup, for use while traveling through country where there is neither game, nor native villages where fowls and eggs can be obtained. A little dried fruit is useful. A hurricane lamp and a little parafin, washing soap, matches, tobacco, and a few small oddments complete the list, with the exception of a flask of brandy in case of accidents. A nightly "sundowner" of whisky is very nice, but it is too heavy to carry; therefore, all liquor except the medicinal brandy must be taboo. For the rest, the rifle must supply thateither direct, in the shape of meat, or by trading meat at the villages for native produce, i.e., fowls, eggs, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, maize meal, etc. I reckon to carry flour at the rate of 20 pounds per month for self; more, of course, if I have a white companion.

By far the more serious problem is that of considering the food for the carriers. The ordinary ration of a native is reckoned at 2 pounds of meal per head per day; but, once the expedition is in the shooting country, and there is plenty of meat for them, this can be considerably reduced. Personally, I always try to carry a ration of meal working out at not less than ½ pound per head per day for some time, with the expedition, so as to have a good supply to fall back upon in the case of being unable to trade meat for meal with the local natives. Usually, provided one travels with a small party of carriers, a certain amount can be pur-

chased—eked out, if necessary, with the meal carried with the column. It must be remembered that, however much meat the carriers are getting, they must have meal. Meal is food to the African savage, the rest—meat and vegetables—are dubbed "flavorings." Feed him on meat alone, and he will die in a week or two from inanition.

The cooking utensils, etc., need be of the simplest description. A couple of saucepans, a frying pan, a kettle, enameled (or better still, aluminum) plates and mugs, knives, forks, and spoons—not forgetting a tinopener—a basin and bucket, are all that are needed. Do not forget needle and thread for clothes repair.

A very important item is that of medicines, which, thanks to the tabloid, can be easily packed in small space. Quinine, aspirin, Epsom salts, and chlorodyne are essential, also a supply of bandages; boracic lint, and a clinical thermometer should also be added. Being prepared for accident or sickness is the best way to avoid it. There is not only oneself to be considered, there is also one's carriers. Also, in the wild parts in which I have done most of my traveling, I used to get quite a number of natives coming to me asking for "white man's medicine" to cure them. Apart from the humanity side

repays study. To begin with, I always weigh all loads before leaving on an expedition, and no carrier's load is allowed to exceed 50 pounds. Loads naturally lighten as the food is eaten. As regards what one might describe as permanent loads-that is, loads like blankets, cooking utensils, and so on-that will not vary on the trip. I make up these loads weighing decidedly less than the 50 pounds. If they add stuff of their own to the load, that's their own business. I remember once a carrier who had only about a 20-pound load of my stuff to carry, staggering along under fully 70 pounds of dried zebra meat of his own. Being his own, he was quite cheerful over his 90-pound load; had I asked him to carry it, there would have been many groans and sotto voce mut-

I always insist upon fairly strict discipline on the march. Carriers must keep together, and not trail out in a long string over miles of country, as they are apt to do. I always march by time—50 minutes march, 10 minutes halt, every hour. They must stop instantly on my giving the word at the end of the 50 minutes, and they must start immediately on the word at the end of the 10-minute halt.

Upon reaching camp at the end of a long day's march, I always make a point of giving



Impala ram being brought into camp

of the question, I have found that timely medical assistance sometimes comes very advantageously. Giving a head man a dose of quinine to cure him of a sharp attack of malaria may produce food and extra carriers, where none were forthcoming previously. Some knowledge of first aid—wounds, burns, and so on—is very useful, and it is a knowledge that sometimes comes in very opportunally.

The net result of the above forethought in the matter of kit is a small party of contented carriers, fast traveling; and freedom from worry.

Carrier management is a matter that well

the carriers as little extra work as possible in making camp. The cook has to cook my frugal meal; but then he carries the lightest load of the column. Another is deputed to cut dry grass for my bed, but I always arrange that he, too, carries a light load as compensation. Consideration goes a long way. On the other hand, no nonsense. If I see any vestige of slackness or insolence, that native "gets it good and true!" I have only once had trouble in this way, and that was when I was traveling with some "pressed" carriers. Two of them elected to go on strike one morning. I went on strike too, in a different sense. I thought this exhibi-

tion of force might make the others sulky; but no! they looked on me as a great chief, and one who knew his own mind, and would have his own way; and for the rest of the journey the "pressed" carriers, including the two I had "bashed," were the best carriers in the column.

Unless halted for the night in notoriously bad lion or rhino country, I never make the carriers erect a boma, or thorn fence, around the camp. Of course, in permanent campi. e., a camp of several days' duration-it is a different matter. They have plenty of time

to run up a boma then.

Excepting when halted for the night in a native village, I always insist upon good camp fires being kept up all night. In permanent camp, it is one native's job to bring in a supply of dead wood before sundown, to replenish the fires during the night. and keep the night-prowling denizens of the forest at their distance. One thing I always carry with me is a few blue flares-the ordinary, board-of-trade, ship's, self-striking blue lights. These are most useful in the case of an alarm at night, whether from prowling rhino, lions, or elephants. They are struck in an instant, they burn for over a minute, and they light up brilliantly the whole camp and surrounding forest, making it possible to see what's doing.

The selection of a camp site for a stay of some days is a matter that needs thought. The first point is to select a site reasonably clear of thick forest for some distance around, but with a good shade tree or trees under which to pitch one's own camp, and with a few more shade trees close by for the native's camp. Proximity to water is, of course, a primary point in selecting a camp, though, on the other hand, it must not be too close to the water-hole or small river; otherwise the mosquitoes will make the place untenable. One thing to be specially guarded against is the making of a camp on the verge of a river of any size unless there is a steep, high bank below the camp, straight down into the water. There are two reasons for this.

First, all Central African rivers swarm with crocodiles. At night the crocodiles leave the water, and prowl about the banks. Where the bank is high and sheer the camp is safe, but where it is low and sloping there is great danger of a crocodile entering the sleeping camp, and, before anything can be done, seizing either yourself or a native, and dragging him swiftly down and into the water, where attempts at rescue are futile. Even if the victim is rescued, and the crocodile beaten off before the water is reached, the victim will be, frightfully mauled by the septic teeth.

The second danger in camping on the brink of a low-banked river is from hippo. The hippopotamus also lands at night. He is not an aggressive animal, but, however, if he strolls meditatively into a camp, and inadvertently puts his foot on a sleeper's chest. the sleeper will rather resemble a saucer in the morning-hollow in the middle, and curled up at the edges.

The thing I fear most when sleeping in the open is the hyena. He is probably attracted to the camp in the first instance by the smell of meat. The hyena is a foul, slinking beast, and timid, but he has the strongest jaws in creation. He can crush and eat bones that a lion can not even crack. I have heard of several cases where nativesand white men, too-sleeping in the open with unreplenished fires, have been seized by the arm or leg by a hyena. I suppose the hyena-a carrion feeder-thinks the sleeper is a corpse. Anyway, the sleeper awakes with a start and a cry, the hyena leaps back in alarm, and the piece comes out. A mosquito net is a great protection against these gentry; the white pyramid looming up in the dim light makes them chary of nosing round the sleeper.

The most important, and ever-pressing anxiety of African marching is the question of water. In many places the water holes are few and far between, and, on reaching them the water is often found to be foul and stinking. No one who has not been stranded waterless in a tropical country can realize the torment thirst can be. No wonder the desert Arab looks on water as something almost sacred, and Mahomet, in the Koran, strictly enjoined against destruction or pollution of an enemy's wells. On the march I always took with me several empty 1-gallon screw-top Mobiloil tins. They weighed nothing, empty. If there were doubt as to the water supply ahead, these were filled at the last water, and carried as a safeguard. Even if the local natives were positive that the water ahead was good, I still made a point of having one full can carried for myself. I've been "had" before, when I have been positively assured that the water ahead was good, and, on arrival, found it black, stinking, and undrinkable.

All drinking water should be boiled, owing to the ever-present fear of enteric. Personally I am very particular about this, never drinking water except in the form of tea, when I know the water has been well boiled. Natives, however, seem to take no harm from their native water; they will lap up the most filthy-looking green-scummed fluid without any ill effects. The only exception I make is where the water has been taken direct from a running spring issuing from the rocks. It is then, I consider, safe to drink unboiled. In still water, however clear and cool-looking, lurks the danger of a sudden and painful

A good roll-film kodak is an essential thing to take on a shooting trip, both for pictures of scenery and of game shot. Films must be fresh stock (the developing date is always printed on the outside of the container), and they must be contained in air-tight soldered metal tubes. I once had a whole series of films of a long shooting trip utterly ruined by the climate. When developed, they all crystallized, and the negatives were conse-

quently ruined.

Quite a lot of practice is needed in getting good photographs of game shot. I generally have my kodak carried behind me by my

hunting-boy, and am then able to take the photograph immediately the beast is shot. The first thing to do is to try to get the beast into a good position for photographing. This is impossible with heavy game, though much can be done with a little cutting-away of grass and branches: but with antelope more can be done in moving and setting up the body for a photograph. They can generally be rolled up a bit, legs pushed underneath them, and, with a native supporting the head to show off the horns, a good photograph can be obtained. If I have not the camera with me, I jack up the dead beast with sticks till I can fetch it; otherwise the body will stiffen with rigor mortis, making a good photograph impossible.

Photography of live game is a different matter altogether. Powerful apparatus with telephoto lenses are needed for this work. It is a professional job in itself, and does not come under the scope of this article.

In cutting up game, I always superintended the removal of the head myself, or had it done by my trained hunting-boy. In the case of needing the whole head skin for mounting, the cutting must be done personally, as no native, unless very well trained, will sever the neck near enough to the body.

or low enough down the throat.

In cutting out elephant tusks, I set my best natives onto the job, with instructions to cut out the tusks with plenty of the surrounding bone attached. This bone is afterwards carefully cut away from the tusks after they have been brought into camp. Elephant tusks run very far into the head, and, unless a wide margin of bone is allowed for, there is a very good chance of the native's ax cutting the ivory at the butt of the tusk. Many native tribes have a peculiar superstition anent the nerve matter inside the tusk. After the surrounding bone has been cut away in camp, leaving but a bit at the end of the tusk, the tusk is taken out of the camp by an aged native, the last piece chopped away, and the nerve matter shaken out, great care being taken not to touch it. It is instantly buried. This is always done by an aged native; if a young one sees it, he will never have any children.

Unless a native is known to be properly trained, the skinning of such things as leopards, etc., should be done under the master's eye, as otherwise natives are liable to be careless and cut the skin. Skins should never be treated, but simply sun-dried and rolled up, until such time as they can be

properly brayed.

And lastly, never leave a loaded weapon lying about the camp. Yourself, or some native, may stumble over it, and then there's a tragedy.





Where turtles are the chief inhabitants

# **Shooting Pests for Sport**

By S. I. LANNING

WHEN my shoes wear out from walking I'll be on my feet again; but somehow I manage to get a new pair before I get on my feet. And this time before I bought a new pair I made good use of my old ones, which are so comfortable, by wearing them on an outing, away from everyday routine, and where I am not sneered at, cussed, and discussed every time I turn the corner; where I can throw off the cloak of dignity, as well as that brass-trimmed target for the crooks' and gunmen's bullets, and do a little stalking on my own hook. And for ten days that is just what I did.

Deciding on a location where I had spent my boyhood days with relatives in the James River Valley in South Dakota, my wife and I packed up our outfit, consisting of: one Remington Gallery Model 12 chambered for .22 short; one Winchester Model 52 fitted with a Stevens 6X scope; one Winchester Model 54, .30-06, fitted with Lyman 48; one pair 10X Prism Binoculars, and a good supply of hollow-nosed ammunition for all; besides outdoor wearing apparel. All guns had been sighted in on the rifle range, which was a great help.

On the morning of departure I went into the enclosure I constructed to house one of Henry Ford's saddle-broken 1924 brones; and after strapping on the packs, my wife and I mounted said bronc and proceeded to coax him into one of John D.'s feed stalls for a little necessary refreshment before starting out on a long journey west. Whatever John D.'s trusty fed him I don't know; but he soon recovered and started with high spirits and speed. I glanced around to see if some benevolent brother officer on one of Harley Davidson's colts would not come to the rescue, but none appeared; and it was a case of "Ride 'em, Cowboy!" I turned the bronc's nose west; and after many weary hours of cussing, spurring, and leather pulling, we finally brought him to a halt in a farmyard a hundred and some miles up the line, which fortunately happened to be our destination. After dismounting and a hurried examination for broken bones, bruises, etc., we turned our attention to offered congratulations on being there in time to put on the nose bag,



Six big jacks too slow on the jump

after which I was in better humor to inspect the bronc and see which of us had fared the worse. My ears were much enamoured, and still ringing from his screams of agony; and the rest of my anatomy had the sensation of having participated in a rip-roaring rodeo; but I kindly thanked the bronc for not having thrown a shoe or gone down with the heebee-jeebees on the journey. I located a stall behind a corn crip, where he would not be too conspicuous, and left him, at the same time calling the wrath of the gods down upon the head of his creator in far-off Michigan for my irritable disposition after a conflict with his offspring over so many miles.

The rest of the evening was spent chatting over old times and seeking information as to just which pests my host wished exterminated. and where they could be located. I was ad-

vised that these were coyotes, crows, jack rabbits, and ground squirrels, as ring leaders; and was assured that I would not have to venture off the 643-acre tract to get my fill.

Next morning, bright and early, which is the habit on the farm, we were off for the river, a scant 200 yards from the house. How beautiful to hear the birds sing in their natural domain; with mother pheasants here and there with a brood of ten to eighteen. We had not reached the river before the familiar "kaw-kaw" was heard. We entered the timber, and in jig time the little .22 hollow-noses had taken

(Continued on page 26)

# **Quail Patterns**

By Chas. Askins

PROBABLY small-game hunters will become concerned more or less about quail guns pretty soon. The 20-gauge is becoming increasingly popular for quail-shooting, so the patterns illustrated are 20-bore.

The late Fred King used to write me that he preferred a 20-gauge to any other size for shooting quail, but he used a full-choked gun. I did the same thing for four or five years in the '90's, because I had never shot anything except a full-choked gun. Later I took to guns more openly bored, a cylinder 12 proving a deadly quail gun. I believe I could kill more quail, do it with greater certainty and more easily, with an old Winchester Model 97 brush gun than with any other arm I have ever owned. This gun was not a takedown, had a 26-inch barrel, and was light-around 7 pounds. Presently I took to 16-bores, wishing guns that were still lighter; these were bored improved cylinder, and proved perfectly satisfactory.

Bye and bye the 20's came in again, and I tried them as they came from the factories, straight cylinder bored. These were repeaters, and not one of them ever proved quite to my liking. I could kill quail; but if I ever tried to kill a bird beyond 30 yards I lost him, and lost some at much shorter ranges. Finally came the conviction that a 20-bore straight cylinder was not my gun. I gave away two, sold one, and rebored one. I have been writing what I am saying here for about twenty years. The 20-gauge doesn't carry enough shot to be bored plain cylinder, without any choke at all. Even when the ounce load came in it didn't pattern densely enough. For quail-shooting with the ounce load I had a Fox gun rebored to 55 per cent with the right barrel and 65 per cent with the left. Of course this kind of thing is pretty much

personal; partly conditions, too. In the West, in the short-grass country, quail rise a bit wilder than they used to in Illinois, and probably shots are taken at longer ranges than in the East or South. Also, there is the Mexican blue quail or scaled partridge, demanding about the same kind of gun as snipe. Again, we might run across ducks in some prairie pondhole. However, we are writing of quail guns now.

Two of our big factories persist in boring their so-called cylinders straight cylinder in fact—that is, they run the boring tool straight through the barrel from chamber to muzzle. That is a straight cylinder. Other makers may do the same thing, but the

double-gun builders are not apt to do that, but will give the barrel a slight choke, an improved cylinder. That is a good deal better than a plain cylinder; besides, there is the second barrel, nearly always modified, and sometimes full-choke. Now, if one barrel of a double gun is to be improved cylinder and the other choked, then, logically, the man who has but one barrel ought to have it somewhere between the two. Harder work is demanded of the repeater, besides, for if two birds can be taken within range the third one is nearly certain to be farther off, and yet we will try for him. If a plain cylinder is ever justified, which I doubt, then it should be on a gun that carries a stiff load of shot, like a 12, or one that is backed up by a second and closer shooting barrel. That is why a lot of us prefer a double with one barrel modified for duck-shooting, but we rarely ask for the modified barrel in a repeater.

This summer I got one of the new Remington automatics. Now we will just take up that automatic in passing. Every darned automatic shotgun ought to be made with a solid raised rib. Any single-barrel gun—pump gun, and especially the automatic—where the frame is high, should have a raised rib, so as to give a man a level sighting plane; otherwise he will have to shoot that gun a lot to get his uniform elevation, and if he shoots other guns along with it, he will find himself handicapped in shooting over the round barrel.

My stock dimensions were filled by the Remingtons to a dot, but unfortunately my stocks had all been used with a raised rib, and I found myself shooting high without that rib. That was mistake on my part No.

1. The second mistake was in ordering one barrel full-choke and one cylinder. The full-

choke barrel was and is all right. The cylinder barrel is better now than it was, but gave me a lot of trouble. Pattern No. 1 shows how the barrel shot as it came from the factory, covering a full 30-inch circle at 20 yards. That may be a good quail barrel in the East, might do for grouse, too, but it is not the barrel for Oklahoma and Texas. I found that on a perfect hold birds were liable to be missed beyond 20 yards, and at 30 yards that pattern was pretty useless. I tried the barrel persistently, at both clay birds and such live birds as might be shot. It just wouldn't kill with any certainty.

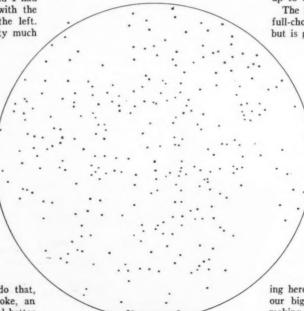
I finally had the barrel choked by John Dubiel, who put a muzzle or jug-choke into it. After that I did a lot of draw boring on it myself, using a valve-grinding compound first, and then a lighter abrasive. The barrel was enlarged at the breech end from .615 to .625, which is right when nothing but the ounce loads are to be used. The barrel now leaded very little, and patterns were more uniform. The enlarged bore for the ounce of shot was one of the things that the Fox people discovered, but nobody else seems liable to. Anyhow, when John and I had finished, we got pattern No. 2. This is a nearly ideal quail pattern for a 20-bore gun, particularly a repeating shotgun, covering about a 20-inch ring at 20 yards, and doing it so evenly that a bird could hardly escape. Now do not misunderstand. This is either the best or one of the best patterns that we got, and not all of them were as good. It was shot with Lubaloy shot, and these pattern pretty regularly. That pattern will kill quail up to 35 vards.

The third pattern is that of the Remington full-choke barrel. It is too close for quail, but is good for everything else. At that, I'd

kill more quail with it than I would with the plain cylinder barrel. When a man holds right he will get his bird, even though it might be too darned dead if the range is under 20 yards. Mr. King used to say that he preferred the full-choke barrel even in the brush, because some of that pattern would cut through and kill anyhow, while a few shot deflected, in a cylinder pattern, meant a miss. Pattern is too close for bob white quail, though, notwithstanding Mr. King.

I rather conclude now that if I had gotten one modified barrel, instead of two barrels, cylinder and choke, I'd have been fitted out in the first place. I didn't, and that's that. What I am say-

ing here is rather with the hope of inducing our big repeating shotgun factories to quit making cylinder barrels in 20-bore; and to bore them improved cylinder, a good 50 per cent choke. All this kind of thing is just



No. 1, Remington Cylinder

a matter of public demand. If everybody goes along with his plain cylinder 20 and makes no kick about it, then the factory must assume that the gun is perfectly satis-

factory and a change would be for the worse. It is as easy to bore an improved cylinder as it is a plain cylinder, once the factory gets "set" for it.

Shotguns are queer weapons, anyhow. There is only about 40 feet between the ranges where the guns shoot too close to hit readily and where the pattern is so open that it won't kill except by luck. Thus, this 20-bore cylinder pattern might be just right at 20 yards, but go back 15 yards and you can't kill anything much. Now take an improved cylinder, covering a 24-inch circle at 20 yards, and that gun is a little harder to hit with, but you

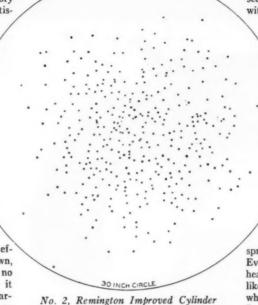
can go back 12 yards and still have an effective pattern. Take the pattern shown, quarter-choke (No. 2), and it will cover no more than 20 inches at the distance, but it will "carry on" to 35 yards or slightly farther. Again, take the modified pattern, covering 15 or 16 inches at 20 yards, and with the ounce of shot the gun can be stepped back to 40 yards. The modified pattern is hard to land on birds at close range, and it may riddle the game besides.

The big bores have it on the 20 in some respects, the latter being for the man who has a good deal of shooting skill. This doesn't mean that with a certain degree of chokeany degree for the matter of that-the 20 shoots a narrower pattern, but it does mean that if a certain density is imperative, then the pattern must be narrowed enough to get the density. For example, the improved cylinder 12 and the improved cylinder 20 each covers about 24 inches at 20 yards. The 12

with an ounce and a quarter of shot will do pretty good killing at 40 yards; the 20 will stop at 32 to 33 yards. All this is to be considered by the man who thinks he needs a 20-bore gun rather than a 12 or a 16.

My personal notion is, and for many years has been, that there is no need of a 12-bore gun in quail-shooting. Given a bit of choke, the 20-bore will do the work, and if a man can't hold it well enough, well, he has the rest of his life in which to learn. In Oklahoma we are permitted to kill only ten birds a day, anyhow, and where there are birds enough to be hunted that bag can be made with a 28-bore, so there

is no need of a gun larger than a 20. I think, regardless of any ethics, a man does get a little more satisfaction out of bagging his ten birds with a quarter-choked 20 than he does when shooting a straight-cylinder 12. It is just a matter, perhaps, of the conceit



No. 2, Remington Improved Cylinder

that is in all of us. The man who shoots a light, full-cylinder 12, so it has always seemed to me, is more anxious to impress others with his shooting ability than he is to stay on good terms with himself. Secretly, he knows that the skill he is displaying doesn't deserve much credit.

On the other hand, the marksman who shoots a 20 so open that it requires fine shot in order to hit at all; who uses, say, No. 9 shot, then feathers no less than one bird where he kills two, is far less deserving than the honest lad who picks a big gun because he can kill with it. I'd very much like to see all shot sizes smaller than 8 done away with, myself. I knew a market shooter in

southern Illinois who would use nothing but No. 10 shot. He claimed to have killed six dozen quail in half a day. He drove a tapered bolt into the muzzle of one barrel in order to expand it, in an attempt to get a 40inch pattern at 20 yards, with 13/8 ounces of No. 10 shot, brass shells. If that is the idea, then go to it.

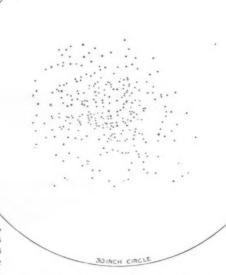
Now we are coming to weights -bound to at last. The man who doesn't like to carry weight can go to Westley Richards in England and get a 12-bore with 30-inch barrels that weighs 53/4 pounds. That is lighter than the standard 20-bore, and all the

spread of the usual 12 can be had from it. Every now and then I get the idea into my head that I'd like to have a gun something like that. It took one gun to cure me, and when the complaint threatens to come back, I take that gun out and shoot it. The gun is not a 12, though, but a 16 with 24-inch barrels, weighing a scant 6 pounds. Usually I have no loads to shoot in 16 except 11/8 ounces. That is a heavier load than the English use in a 12, for they have cut their shot charge to 11/16 ounces, and the velocity is apparently low. Anyhow, a half day with the little 16 cures me of wanting a featherweight gun for another year. The gun jumps, hits me in the face, and the second barrel is slow. You can't get over the shock of that first barrel and get the second on the mark quickly.

All of which leads to the conclusion, so far as I am concerned, that when a man wants a light gun, he wants a small bore.

> I don't want my 16's to go under 63/4 pounds, my 20's under 61/4, or my 12's under 71/4. All this is related, you see, to patterns. Lou Smith says that with a 6-pound gun a man can gain 2 yards on a 71/2-pound gun. If that is true, and I'll just leave it to the reader as to whether it is or not, then the light gun could be had a little opener bored than the heavier weapon. Two yards is a material gain. If one man was 2 yards faster than another, and both were shooting at the same bird, the slower man never would get to shoot unless his companion missed. This speed of getting on with a light gun, such being granted, modifies the

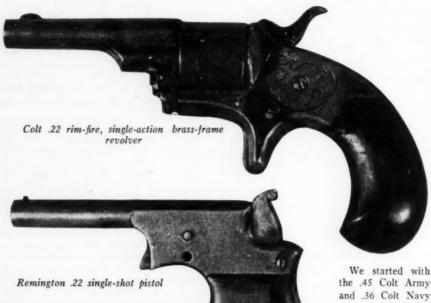
degree of choke and the pattern that might be needed. If I could get onto a quail within 30 feet of where he rises, and he got up within 10 feet of me, I sure wouldn't want anything except a plain cylinder 20-



No. 3, Remington Full-Choke, 20-Gauge

# Playing With the Old-Timers

By E. H. STUERMAN



NEARLY everyone has a certain amount of admiration for old guns. Some perhaps more than others; but the point is: nearly all gun-cranks

look with respect upon the arms of our forbears. To some, the spell cast by these ancient weapons is so marked that small, and even large, sums of money have and are being spent in their collection. Of course, not every admirer is financially able to have a collection of any real proportions, for it costs money nowadays to buy an obsolete model that probably twenty or thirty years ago could have been obtained for only a few dollars.

However, a gun-crank is fortunate in all that the word implies if he has a friend who has a fair-sized collection. Such a person is the writer, who numbers as one of his very best friends a man who has collected antique and obsolete guns for the past thirty years. His collection of antiques consists of thirty rifles and seventy-two pistols and revolvers, making a total of one hundred and eight obsolete guns; in addition to his small arsenal of modern arms. While many collectors may have more guns in their collection, this particular one is unique in that all of the guns listed are in first-class working order, and capable of sustained fire with proper charges.

About a year ago my friend suggested that we take one or two of the ancients with us on each of our weekly trips to the range. This, of course, met with my hearty approval, and we have since followed the practice. While it is impossible to give the results and description of every gun thus far targeted, an account of a few of them will, I believe, be in order.

We started with
the .45 Colt Army
and .36 Colt Navy
cap-and-ball revolvers. The Army
model has an 8-inch
round barrel, six

shots, and has an iron backstrap for the adaptation of an extension stock to be shot from the shoulder, somewhat similar to the Luger of today. The .36-caliber Navy is much like the Army model in general makeup, except that it has a 7½-inch octagon barrel, and has brass straps. Basing our results upon an index of 87 per cent with our modern target arms, the best we could do was to approach the above figure within 24 per cent. In general, both arms grouped about the same, with the Navy model having the better trigger pull.

While these two arms were parallel guns in so far as they were manufactured for the two branches of our service, they both have a history of interest. My friend's father carried this particular Army model during the Civil War on the Union side, while the brother of my friend's father was on the Southern side, and carried the Navy model. As fate would have it, both men were in the Battle of Gettysburg, but neither gun struck blood of the same blood, as both men emerged unscarred. The Army model has stamped on the barrel, "Address Col. Samuel Colt, New York, U. S.," while the Navy model is stamped, "Address Samuel Colt, Hartford, Conn."

Another old Colt that we tried out, and one which is more rare than either of the above, was a .36-caliber cap-and-ball, with fluted cylinder. It is built along the general lines of the above-mentioned Army model, with the exception of the fluted cylinder, and of being only a 5-shot weapon instead of 6-shot.

Quite an unusual gun, probably because of the small number manufactured at the time, is a .31-caliber Colt cap-and-ball, side-hammer, pocket revolver. This gun has a 3½-inch barrel, fluted cylinder, and is a 5-shot affair. Because of the size of its exterior parts it looks sturdy and apparently able to stand the gaff, but its mechanism is frail, has a large number of small parts, and easily gets out of order. This arm has a wing trigger guard and a rear brass strap. The patent date stamped on it is September 10, 1855, while Colonel Colt's address is given as Hartford, Conn.

As companion guns to this one, are two similar revolvers, one a .31-caliber pocket model with 4-inch octagon barrel, and the other a .31-caliber Belt model with 6-inch barrel—all cap-and-ball. The target results achieved with these three guns were what might be expected, considering design and date of manufacture.

Not so many weeks ago my friend opened his case when we were at the range and withdrew a revolver which had me guessing. It was unlike anything of the early Colt design, but upon closer examination it was found to be typically Colt. For one thing,



it has rubber stocks, and the shape of the grip is not of the conventional Colt design. The name "Colt" is stamped across the upper part of the stocks, while in the lower part is a raised silhouette of an officer disarming a criminal. The gun is fairly large, having an over-all length of 11 inches, 6 inches of this being barrel. It is single-action and takes the .38 long Colt cartridge, and has an ejector rod on the right side of the barrel similar to present-day single-actions. The trigger is of the winged type. This is the largest revolver of this type in the collection. In extended arm target work, the feel and balance of this gun are somewhat different than the usual singleaction Colt, but scores were made as high with it as with the present-day single-actions.

The Colt .22 single-action with 2½-inch barrel afforded us considerable pleasure. Shooting .22 rim-fire cartridges, we could, of course, fire more shots than with the capand-ball revolvers. It was quite a novelty to us to shoot a single-action with the usual Colt grip, in .22 caliber. This little arm has a brass frame, wing trigger guard, and is stamped "Colt," there being no patent dates or other information visible.

A little Remington single-shot firing the .22 cartridge was quite accurate. The wooden grip is flat and of unusual design, but for a small pocket arm the grip is good, and affords space for two fingers. Contrary to our idea of protection, the early settlers in their westward march considered themselves well armed with one of these small weapons. The patent date appearing on the frame is October 1, 1861.

An under-hammer pistol would evoke interest and comment at almost any gathering of present-day targetmen. Most of us take for granted that the one and only place for a hammer is somewhere on top, which is probably where it should be; but some of the early gunsmiths thought otherwise, and concrete evidence of this was produced the day my friend brought forth an under-hammer pistol for our inspection. It is a unique arm,

Single-shot, swing-out block, .38 rim-fire cartridge pistol; patented April 19, 1858. A rare old model, apparently made by the White Arms Co., Lowell, Mass. (Any further information concerning this model will be appreciated by the writer)

with its unorthodox-shaped grip and location of hammer, and would attract attention immediately. A center line through the grip forms a 90-degree angle with the barrel, which is 61/2 inches in length and exceedingly heavy for the bore, which is .28 caliber. The maple stock is brass bound and has a silver inlay. It has no trigger guard, probably because of the fact that the hammer at full cock leaves just enough room for an ordinary size finger on the trigger. There is no manufacturer's name visible, although the name "E. Gray" is quite boldly stamped on the barrel. The balance of this pistol is very poor-in fact, so much so that its poor shooting qualities. in comparison with what we are accustomed to, and also the fact that it is a muzzleloader, soon dampened our enthusiasm for it as a target gun.

When we handle with admiration a Colt .22 Camp Perry Model target gun, we are apt to think of its many features as an engineering feat of modern times, and justly so. Much thought, time, and money were to wonder if after all the old-time gunmakers

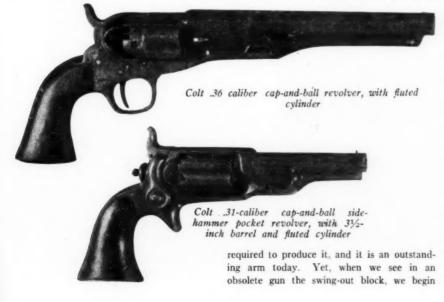
the things that are used today; at least the fundamentals, if not the refined details as embodied in our modern guns. My friend has a single-shot .38 rimfire pistol with swing-out block. The block swings to the right, is hinged at the bottom, and has a sliding extractor rod. The octagon barrel is 5 inches in length, the gun having an over-all length of 101/2 inches. The brass frame has numerous hammer marks, likewise the steel swing-out block. We attempted to learn the identity of this arm by deciphering the faint letters on the block. The name, as well as we could make it out under a strong magnifying glass, is "White Arms Co." The words, "Lowell, Mass.," were very distinct; likewise the patent date, "April 19, 1858." The balance and feel of this pistol are very good, and its accuracy proved to be better than that of any of the other early guns so far targeted. Its trigger pull was smooth and even, the trigger being of the winged type. In examining the lock mechanism we were surprised with its similarity to that of the early Smith & Wessons. As far as I can recall, I have never before seen an illustration or description of this model gun in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, or in any other magazine for that matter. If any readers of this article have any additional information regarding this arm, the writer would be glad

did not know many of

It had always been my tendency to consider large-sized handguns as being of Colt manufacture, and the smaller holster and pocket revolvers as being of Smith & Wesson and Remington make, probably because of their later-day products. However, my preconceived opinions received quite a jolt when I first say my friend's collection of old Remington pistols. They were .50- and .45-caliber single-shot pistols that were even longer in over-all length than the Colts. All, however, were along the same general lines in design—single-shot, rolling breech blocks, and typical Remington stocks of that period.

to receive it.

A little four-barrel Remington took my fancy. It is chambered for the .32 rim-fire (Continued on page 22)



# Hail the Riflewoman

By W. M. GARLINGTON



Typical college riflewomen

SEVERAL years ago the rifle team of one of the country's largest universities fired eight matches with rival institutions, winning them all. That three to four of the five members of the victorious team in each match were young women was unknown to the hard shooting young gentlemen composing the teams of Columbia University, Carnegie Tech, Worcester Poly, and others on the short end of the scores. Had it been, it is possible that the young gents in question would have held a trifle harder in their efforts to avoid being bumped off. However, as the young women in question were crowding men off their own team by shooting possibles, it is doubtful whether extra efforts would have remedied matters for the losers.

That many young college women go in for rifle-shooting—or "riflery," as some of them are prone to call it—strikes many folk as zero in something for them to undertake; especially the lavender-and-old-lace type whose sporting proclivities are limited to such exciting games as 'thess, checkers, or whist. However, many do go in for it, as we all know, and as may be learned from visiting the indoor ranges of many of our colleges and universities.

In the past it has been my pleasure to devote considerable time and effort, as well as money, to teaching young college women to shoot. During that time I have learned a great deal about what is required to correctly start them on the road which leads to satisfactory scores, as well as what it takes to successfully conduct a large class through a

shooting season which ends with everyone just as much interested as they were at the beginning. And, believe me, it takes a lot of initiative and application to accomplish the latter!

When undertaking to teach young women to shoot I much prefer to begin at the bottom and build up; hence the less they know about it the better suited I am. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, and usually the smattering some may have of tin-can shooting must be



Mary Ward. She made the 1929 Dewar Team

wholly undone before progress is made in target-shooting.

I lay no claim to being an authority on the subject, but have found that very satisfactory results are to be obtained by proceeding as follows:

When the average young college woman first thinks she wishes to join the shooting class and turns up at the range to find out just what it is that she has heard her mates talking about, she doesn't really know whether she wishes to join, or not. Therefore, it is a good plan to have her assume the role of spectator while a couple of relays fire. She will thus get an idea of how things are conducted, as well as absorbing a bit of range atmosphere. An explanation of what is going on, plus a few peeps through a spotting scope, usually brings about the decision to join. Rarely does one decide not to.

I have found that charts are a great aid in getting over certain of the things it is essential for the beginner to know, as well as for general study by the class until they are familiar with the points involved. Therefore I tack on the bulletin board a drawing showing just how sights of the type in use should be aligned on the bull; also, a chart covering the adjustment of the rear sight. This chart has pasted on it a picture of the rear sight in use with its parts keyed to explanatory data which show just what screws to turn for both elevation and deflection, the direction in which they should be turned and the reasons therefor. In addition, there is a chart sketched on a

target showing the amount of sight correction required to bring the bullet into the 10-ring from any point within the scoring rings. Then there is a brief typed instruction covering the essentials of aligning the sights, holding the rifle, and trigger-squeezing.

Now comes the first lesson for the young aspirant. First, she is shown a rifle and there is pointed out to her the essential parts, such as the barrel, the stock, the sights, the trigger, the bolt and bolt handle, the muzzle, and the chamber. A look through the bore is also in order, and the reason for the rifling touched upon. She is shown how to operate the bolt and fire the rifle, then required to operate the bolt a few times and given a bit of snapping practice, particular care being exercised to see that she gets the hang

of first taking up the slack and then releasing the trigger by pressing instead of pulling.

A cartridge is produced and its part in the general scheme briefly explained. The bullet is pulled out, and the function of the components touched upon. Sometimes a match is touched to the powder, so the recruit may glean an idea of what takes place inside the case when the firing pin falls.

The rifle is then placed in a rack on a table and a practical demonstration given of how to align the sights on the bull. The sight chart comes in mighty handy at this stage. She is required to align the sights herself until it is clear that she has acquired the knack and understands how it should be done.

Next the function of the sling is explained and she is shown how to adjust it to her arm. Then the instructor gives a practical demonstration of how to get into the firing position, care being taken to explain the reason for the



Brunettes make good shots

posture assumed and its relation to the good scores she hopes to make. She is then required to assume the position several times, or until she has acquired the knack of doing it without undue loss of time.

She is next shown how to load the rifle, and is impressed with the fact that a loaded rifle is a dangerous thing; that the muzzle of one must not under any circumstances be pointed in any direction other than toward the backstop; and that she must never get up from the firing mat without first opening the action. Special emphasis is placed upon this safety-first requirement by the statement that a .22-caliber rifle will kill a human being and that a sister shooter would be a long time dead.

Up to this point instruction may be given to one shooter or a group of shooters by one person, as it takes but little more time to instruct the group than the individual in the points covered. It will be noted that so far considerable time has been spent on the new shooter without a shot being fired. That is quite true, but time so spent never fails to yield dividends once firing is undertaken. I do not believe in commencing actual practice until the newcomer knows something about the tools of the trade and the reasons for doing the things she will be called upon to do once firing commences.

From the standpoint of results the first efforts are usually more or less distressing; yet I have seen those whose first attempt resulted in scores of 90, and better. After the first time or two progress will be made, with results in the majority of cases gratifying to both pupils and instructor.

Good scores mean much to both. From the standpoint of the instructor they mean a partial solution of the problem of keeping interest at a high pitch during the shooting season. To the shooters they mean everything. And if you don't get what I mean just walk down the 1,000-yard firing line at Perry when a hard, gusty wind is jumping hither and thither and the so-called hard-boiled shooters are running scores of 85 x 100. You will then learn!

While it may be desirable to teach all four shooting positions to a class of young women I have never found it advisable to make the attempt. It is my experience that the majority of them will attend only when their scores are satisfactory to themselves; hence prone and sitting are the only positions attempted by the class as a whole. Furthermore, time, facilities, and equipment were always so limited that it was not worth while to try and teach the standing and kneeling positions. Few



"Explain the modus operandi"

women care for the latter—I don't myself—while it takes a world of time to properly teach one to do anything worth while in the standing position. And if anyone thinks otherwise just assemble a class of from 35 to 50 young women—all beginners—and undertake to make them proficient in these two positions. There are exceptions, as I know from having taught a few, but—you are welcome to the job!

Most college women take up rifle-shooting as a temporary proposition—a unique activity to engage in while in school. It is totally different from the usual run of sporting activities indulged in by the sex and is undertaken by many solely for that reason. They do not go in for it with the intention of becoming permanent followers of the sport, though a very few of them do continue it during summer vacations and after they have left school. The large majority retain interest in it just so long as they are able to turn in satisfactory scores. When they find that the going is too difficult interest wanes and they soon quit.

In order to insure success for the class as a whole it is better to confine shooting to the positions which will attract and keep interested the largest membership. When considering the kind of shooting schedule to adopt the welfare of the organization as a whole must receive the foremost consideration, and not what would be preferable if there was but a limited membership. To me it appears that the success of a college woman's shooting organization is measured by the satisfactory average results obtained from as many members as may be attracted, rather than by the extraordinary results which might be obtained from a limited membership. In the final analysis the organization is for the pleasure of those engaging in its activities and not for the purpose of developing shots for international teams.

While in theory college women's shooting organizations should have a team engaging in intercollegiate competition, the difficulties encountered may be such that it is best not to attempt to organize one. To do so means that a squad of the best shots must be formed, its members given lots of special attention, and much more than the ordinary time allowed for practice; otherwise no matches will be won, and while there are those of the fifth estate who cry sport for sport's sake-to win means nothing-it is noticable that little attention is paid to teams failing to annex a few wins. Personally, where the class is large and the facilities limited, I think it best to abandon the idea of interclub team competition and concentrate efforts on making a success of the organization as a whole. This is especially true where the majority of the class are novices.

When conducting a class of any size it is necessary to have a couple of able assistants, as one instructor can not give proper attention to all members.

Once the class has been assembled and everyone acquainted with fundamentals, as

previously described, it is best to put things on an organized basis; otherwise confusion will result and but little be accomplished.

The members should be squadded and assigned a certain time for their practice. They then know just when they are to fire and may govern themselves accordingly. The adoption of such a plan does away with that interest-killing wait so often encountered by those wishing to fire, as well as eliminating the confusion caused by a mob of shooters congregating behind the firing line to talk scandal and disturb those at practice. And don't for one minute think that young women aren't just as prone to chatter in a rifle range as they are in a sorority house—for they are, brother!

With a large class, especially one composed mostly of beginners, the spotting and coaching problem may be satisfactorily solved in the following manner:

To each two shooters on the firing line is assigned an experienced coach, who handles them in much the same manner as a team coach handles a pair of shooters in the National Rifle Team Match at Perry. While each has her own target, they fire alternately, in order that the coach may have time to spot the shots for both and properly instruct each one as firing progresses. At the outset all shooters are impressed with the importance of accurately calling their shots. In practice the system operates as follows:

The shooter to the right fires a sighting shot. "How was your hold?" queries the ceach. "Good—it should be a 10," comes the reply, we will assume. "All right, but it's a 3 o'clock 8. You are ½ of an inch off center—how many clicks to get in, and in what direction should the rear sight be moved?" If the young lady has studied her sight chart and remembers the data the answer will be: "I should move it five clicks to the left." "Correct, but we will check your hold by firing another shot before changing—now be careful," says the coach.

In the meantime the shooter to the left fires. Her shot is spotted and a conversation somewhat similar to the first ensues between her and the coach. During this time the shooter to the right fires her second shot, and so on.

With the coach continually questioning her as to what should be done to move the bullet into the 10-ring, then correcting her if she has the wrong dope, or giving her the correct information if she does not know, the young woman is afforded the best possible opportunity to learn proper sight adjustment. And she also learns that unless she holds well and calls her shots with some degree of accuracy, a sight correction may produce a 5 instead of the 10 she expected. All of which will of a certainty prove detrimental to the good score she hopes for, if not a laceration to her feelings.

While many can not seem to acquire the knack of calling their shots, and find it difficult to remember what should be done to properly adjust the rear sight, the above method of procedure comes as near to fixing

these two important factors in their minds as any I know of. Eventually all but the most hopeless cases, of which there are always a few, will acquire the hang of it.

A few quickly learn sight adjustment; therefore, it is an excellent idea to give them a whirl at spotting and coaching. Under supervision at first, but on their own just as soon as they gain the required confidence in themselves. Such shooters are valuable assets to a class as they may be pressed into service as coaches when needed. And with new members continually coming into a class there is always need of coaching aid.

That the system and methods described above are productive of results was never better shown than during the last year that shooting really flourished at the institution I have in mind. There were 51 in the class, of whom between 35 and 40 fired regularly. The others, due to various reasons, were not regular in their attendance, but fired whenever possible.

It was possible to fire up to 75 feet on the range in question, though the number firing at a time was limited. After a period of preliminary firing the regular schedule was begun by firing for a month at 50 feet from the prone position, then for a month from the sitting position; then back to 75 feet for the remainder of the season, alternating monthly between the two positions. This both produced variety and tended to keep interest up.

Due to the number firing and the limited facilities, each shooter was limited to five practice shots as sighters, then required to fire four shots on each of the remaining five bulls—a record string of 20 shots, the result of which constituted her record score for the week. Twenty-five shots per week is slim practice, but carefully and systematically fired they are worth more than twice the number promiscuously let loose in the general direction of the target.

Scores were posted weekly. The bulletin containing the aggregate for the month was always eagerly awaited, as there was plenty of rivalry between the leading shots, and each was keen to know just where she had finished. And how they strove to better their position during the following month!

To further add to the general interest I hit upon the scheme of conducting weekly intraclub team matches. Different teams would fire each succeeding week in order that all members might participate. These teams consisted of six members so selected that the personnel of each was about equal in ability, thus assuring that the matches would be close and the interest keen. As several of the matches were won by a single point it will be seen that the teams were very evenly matched. Everyone got a decided kick out of these competitions.

With the advent of the outdoor season several trips were made to Fort Sheridan, where the girls did considerable firing on the regulation A target at 200 yards. Of course

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## Pistol Regulation, Its Principles and History

By KARL T. FREDERICK

(Continued from December issue)

ET us consider for a moment who are the possessors and users of pistols. They are said to be the common tools of the Grant that they are frequently used in the perpetration of crime. Let us not forget that they are also used for the prevention of crime. As to the uses of pistols, it is, of course, impossible for anyone to assemble statistical data. Nevertheless, there is excellent ground for the statement that more than 98 per cent of the pistols in this country were made and are used for entirely legitimate and proper purposes. We may summarize the purposes for which pistols are used-both good and bad-as follows:

 The use of pistols by the police, secret service, and other law-enforcement officers.

The use of pistols by the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, and Organized Reserves.

3. The use of pistols by bank guards and bank employees, express and mail agents, watchmen, messengers, etc. The extent of this type of use is very great. As an example, we may cite the fact that a single bank in the city of New York employs an instructor and gives regular instruction in pistol-shooting to more than 1,200 of its employees who are armed with the pistol for the protection of life and property.

4. The use of pistols by target-shooters and sportsmen. The number of these can hardly be estimated. That it is very large can not be doubted. More than 7,000,000 people are reliably reported to indulge in hunting annually. A large percentage of them use or at least own pistols.

5. The possession or use of pistols for the protection of the home and the place of business. We shall have more to say regarding the sneers of those who deride and decry the principle of self-defense. No one can deny, however, that an enormous number of guns are kept for the sole purpose of affording a means of defending the lives, the families, and the property of American citizens.

6. The use of pistols by criminals. Unless this final group is more numerous than any of us imagine, it must constitute but a small percentage of the entire number. Nevertheless, it alone is the group which makes all of the trouble and which, from the misuse of firearms, inspires the well-meaning reformer to urge the abolition, first of pistols, and then of all other guns.

No figures, of course, exist to show the totals comprised by the foregoing classes. It does not seem unreasonable, however, to estimate their number at from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000. Two per cent of such a number amounts to at least 100,000. Whether the group classed as criminals who use pistols in the perpetration of crime amounts to as

many as 100,000 can only be a matter of guess. In making such an estimate we must not forget that by far the greatest number of crimes do not involve violence. Reliable estimates indicate that about 97 per cent of the money losses due to crime are accomplished by fraud and other nonviolent means and that not more than 3 per cent of the money losses from crime involve the element of violence.

We shall have more to say a little later on with regard to the use of pistols by the various classes which have just been enumerated. It is sufficient for the present to remark that it requires but a moment's honest reflection to bring one to the conclusion that the overwhelming proportion of those who possess and use pistols do so for entirely legitimate purposes, are not disposed to crime and are not "potential killers" in any true sense of the term.

There is another expression which was used in the proposition which we are now considering to which we desire to call attention in passing. It is to the effect that "the only purpose of the pistol or revolver is to kill." Why this expression should be limited to pistols or revolvers is hard to understand. If it is true, then it applies equally to shotguns, rifles, and all forms of firearms. The statement, of course, is merely another form for expressing the same idea which is intended to be conveyed when one talks about "potential killers." If everyone who possesses a pistol does so for the purpose of killing some human being, then everyone who possesses a shotgun or rifle must likewise do so for the purpose of killing a human being.

Society is indeed in a sad condition if the statement has any substantial ground of truth. If every possessor of a firearm thereby discloses a murderous nature, why should not this fact be turned to account and the millions of owners of guns be put under bonds to keep the peace? Why would it not be better still to put them all in jail or rather in asylums just as we now endeavor to confine paranoiacs who are a menace to society because they are possessed by an impulse, or a purpose, or an intent to harm their fellow heights.

The proposition is preposterous on its face. The hundreds of thousands of bank guards and peace officers do not arm themselves because they intend to kill somebody. Their pistols have another reason for their existence—a legitimate and desirable reason—and, consequently, it is untrue to say that the only purpose of a pistol is to kill. Again, the expression "purpose to kill" conveys a meaning much broader than those who use it would for a moment attempt to justify. To kill even a human being is not always regarded by society as wrong. It is,

of course, true that many individuals sincerely believe that it is a sin under any circumstances to take human life, and we have no thought of impugning the honesty or sincerity of their beliefs; nevertheless, the views of society as expressed by its statutes recognize many different circumstances under which killing may take place. To take life as the sole and necessary means of selfdefense or of the defense of the life or safety of one's family has never been regarded as culpable, and one is hardly justified in expressing a serious criticism of a man who says that he intends, if necessary, to defend his life or the life and safety of his wife by any means that may be necessary. To say that the only purpose of a pistol is to kill is as idle and untrue, as exaggerated and unfair, as to say that every possessor of a pistol is a "potential murderer."

#### THE TOOLS OF CRIME

An expression which we frequently find in the argument against pistols is that "they are the common and necessary tools of crime." We may admit that they are somewhat common tools of crime, but we can not admit that they are necessary tools of crime. As an argument, the statement does not get us anywhere. That they are not necessary tools of crime is almost too obvious to require discussion. Crime has existed, as we have already remarked, for many thousands of years-indeed, from the time of Adam until the first pistol was invented and down to the present day. If the expression means that pistols are really necessary to enable crime to exist, it is obviously untrue, for if it were true, crime could not have existed before pistols were made. It is common knowledge, however, that many crimes of violence are committed without them. Such headlines as the following are common in our newspapers: "Woman Murdered with Furnace Shaker"; "Ends Life by Hammering Chisel Into His Head"; "Thug's Pistol Was Glass"; "Wooden-Gun Robber Held"; "Hammer Slayer Smiles in Court."

When we say that the pistol is a common tool of crime, we are doing no more than to direct attention to one of the many, indeed the almost innumerable tools of crime. Automobiles, telephones, knives, chisels, hammers, clubs, are all common tools of crime. Human speech is perhaps the commonest instrument or aid to crime. Probably more money has been lost through the criminal use of the ordinary steel pen than has ever been lost through the criminal use of pistols. The financial losses which annually occur through frauds or forgeries, and which are accomplished through human speech and the improper use of pens, is vastly greater than all of the sums which are lost through violent

robbery. Indeed, almost every instrument of modern life, almost every household convenience has been or is capable of being used in the perpetration of some crime. Nevertheless, we do not look upon these as the causes of crime or label them "the common tools of crime." Crime does not exist because knives exist nor because pistols exist, and it would continue to plague society even if both of them were abolished. The statement, consequently, that pistols are a common tool of crime does not, as we have said, get us anywhere. The pistol is worthy of consideration by "reformers" only if its use in crime predominates over its proper and legitimate uses; if its wrongful and harmful uses outweigh its desirable and its rightful uses; but that is not the problem which is presented for consideration when the statement is made that the pistol is "the common tool of crime." What is really meant is that pistols are made for crime and for little else. In that aspect of the statement the argument reduces itself to the identical proposition which we have already considered in connection with the statement that owners of pistols are "potential killers" and that "the only purpose of a pistol is to kill."

#### DO PISTOLS CAUSE CRIME?

Before we leave this branch of the subject, let us examine it from another angle. The arguments which we have been considering boil down substantially to the statement that the pistol is in some way the cause of crime or, at least, of a substantial portion of violent crime, and that if the pistol can be abolished, this substantial portion of crime will cease. The argument impliedly admits that there are other causes of crime-indeed most important ones-since the great majority of crimes, both in number and in amount involved, do not involve the use of a pistol. These other causes are, of course, ignored and the pistol is treated as if it were, in a great class of cases, at least, the all-important and essential cause without the existence of which those particular crimes would not occur. The argument has been put in the following language: "Here is a dead man. Here is the gun that killed him. Had this gun not existed, he would be alive today. guns and we abolish their effects." Now, it is a curious fact that in the United States, at least, the last fifteen or twenty years, which has been the period of the startling increase in violent crime, has likewise been the period during which restrictive laws relating to pistols have flourished. The logic of facts belies the argument for pistol prohibition. If pistols cause crime and if pistol prohibition can stop it, we ought certainly by this time to be able to detect a falling off in crimes of violence, but we are unable to do so. Criminal statistics show the exact opposite. There must consequently be something wrong with the argument. Perhaps pistols do not cause crime and perhaps a law prohibiting pistols will not end crime.

Practically every State in this country has some kind of regulatory law relating to pistols, but it is impossible for anyone to show any logical connection between restrictive pistol laws and crimes of violence. Some of the States which have the most drastic laws suffer, nevertheless, from the greatest proportion of violent crime; others whose laws are extremely mild and reasonable stand high in respect to the absence of crime.

Most of the countries of Europe have statutes regulating pistols to a greater or less extent. Europe, however, shows one striking exception to the general rule. Switzerland has no restrictive legislation whatever to curb the general and promiscuous use of firearms of any kind. In no country of Europe is the use of firearms more common and general. Every able-bodied adult male is required by law to possess and know how to use a military rifle. In addition he may own as many pistols as he likes. In no country of the world is rifle- and pistol-shooting more universally indulged in by all classes of people; no country possesses a more enviable record in international rifle- and pistol-shooting that Switzerland. There is no requirement of a license to carry a concealed weapon upon the person. In spite of all of these facts, in no country in Europe, with the possible exception of England, are crimes of violence so rare as they are in Switzerland. This fact must give pause to the advocates of pistol prohibition as a crime preventive. There must be something wrong with their argument that firearms, and pistols in particular, are in some way a cause of crime. A defect in their logic is not hard to find. Inanimate objects, such as pistols, knives, axes, or clubs, do not and can not cause crime. They do not and they can not supply the motive or the impulse. The causes of crime must be sought elsewhere-in greed. hatred, jealousy, and general moral depravity-and the remedy, if any there be, is more likely to be found in morals and education. in improved police methods of detection, and in the more prompt and certain imposition of punishment.

#### WHY PISTOLS EXIST

We come now, in considering the arguments against the pistol, to one which is of great importance. It amounts in substance to the statement that a pistol is of no value in the hands of its possessor for purposes of self-defense and that it has no other substantial reason for existence.

The importance of the argument is shown by a recent statement of a pistol prohibitionist which was substantially as follows: "We shall never succeed in getting anywhere with the abolition of pistols until we can convince the general public that a pistol is of no value for purposes of defense."

Let us turn our attention first to the second part of the statement—that a pistol has no substantial reason for existence. Consider the question from the standpoint of the various classes of people already enumerated who use pistols.

The first class was the police, secret service, and other law-enforcement officers. We may admit that our police forces as a whole fall short of perfection in efficiency. Complete efficiency is an ideal which is almost

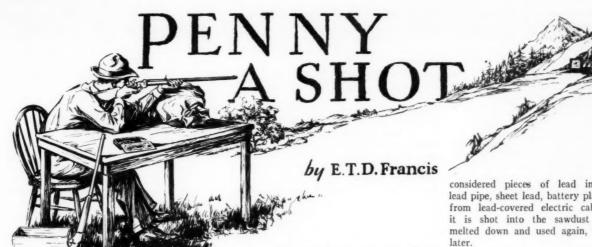
unknown and unattainable. It is not unreasonable, however, to believe, when any single principle is adopted with practical unanimity by the police forces of the world, that such principle is probably sound. When the police of the world equip themselves with the pistol as the primary and main reliance, they probably do so because it is the most useful and effective weapon for police purposes in existence. Grant that the standards of marksmanship are lower than we would like, grant that policeman are sometimes killed by thugs, grant that crime continues, nevertheless no one can deny that the pistol is the best all-around tool for its purposes that can be found for police work. It is commonly said, of course, that London "Bobbies" do not carry pistols. The state-ment, however, proves nothing. The London "Bobby" is chiefly a traffic officer, while police work in its true sense is centered in Scotland Yard. The fact that a traffic officer seldom needs a pistol is hardly a fair argument against pistols in the hands of the general police. Here, then, is one very substantial reason for the existence of pistols, namely, that police forces need them.

The second class of people who use pistols are those in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and Organized Reserves-in other words, all of those who use them for present military purposes or who may require them for future military use and who desire to become proficient in order that they may, in case of future need, render more efficient military service. With this class of pistol-users the same argument applies as with the last, namely, the fact that pistols have been universally adopted for military use is a strong indication that for that particular purpose they are one of the most effective weapons that has yet been devised. No one would claim that the pistol could take the place of the field gun, the rifle, the airplane, or the mortar, but equally unfounded is the claim, which is sometimes made, that "the pistol as a military weapon is obsolete." Most of us have heard the same statement made about the rifle and the bayonet. The statement was perhaps more common before the late World War than it is now, for that terrible experience punctured many plausible predictions. Remarks of this kind, however, have no weight in the light of the official records of the War Department.

The following statements are quoted from the report of Hon. Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War and Director of Munitions, made to the Secretary of War under date of May 10, 1919, and published by the Government under the title "America's Munitions, 1917-1918":

"The American pistol was one of the great successes of the war. For several years before the war came the Ordnance Department had been collaborating with private manufacturers to develop the automatic pistol; but none of our officers realized until the supreme test came what an effective weapon the Colt .45 would be in the hand-to-hand fighting of the trenches. In our isolation we had sus-

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WAS brought up on Cordite. Just twentynine years ago I fired my first shot with a long Lee-Metford rifle. It was at 200 yards, in the kneeling position; and I remember it hit the target (an iron one) somewhere. Since then I have gone through most of the various phases which usually beset the chronic rifleman: high velocity, high power (I once fired two shots from a .600 Cordite elephant rifle); short range; long range; small bore; large bore; bolt action; lever action. And after all this time and varied experience of rifles and shooting I am more than ever convinced that as much pleasure is to be had pottering 'round the workshop and home lot, loading and shooting penny-a-shot cartridges for one of the more-or-less obsolete black-powder guns, as there is in chasing V's at 1,000 yards with the very latest thing in military rifles and boat-tail bullet ammunition. Both are fine games. Far be it from me to knock service rifle-shooting-I still play that game, toobut, living out in the country where there is no military unit and no Government rifle range, I have been obliged in recent years to provide my own fun in the rifle-shooting line; and the amount of factory ammunition which I can afford to buy being limited, I load the balance of the year's requirements myself.

I have to admit that as far as facilities for loading and shooting are concerned I am extremely fortunate. I have a workshop within a few yards of my back door, fitted with a stove and electric lights; and about 10 yards from that is the firing point of my 100-yard range. Alongside of this is an old shed with an open front, from which I can shoot in bad weather. My backstop behind the butt is a mountain about 5,000 feet high; but as a matter of fact a great proportion of my bullets never reach it, as I have large boxes behind the targets, at both 50 and 100 yards, which catch them for future use. Periodically I empty the boxes and melt down the bullets into a batch of lead which I call "x" temper. I find that for some

purposes the temper of the bullets is not of such great importance so long as it is exactly the same in all. It is therefore essential when melting down a batch of mixed bullets to see that the mixing is properly

Supposing, for example, that your pot holds 40 pounds of lead, and you have 80 pounds of bullets to melt down, when you have your first 40 pounds melted, well stirred, and fluxed clean, pour it off, so that you get chunks of a size easily handled and remelted. I find 11/2 to 2 pounds about right. Proceed as before with the second 40 pounds, and keep the two lots separate. Then take half of the first batch and melt and mix well with half of the second batch; and similarly with the other half of each batch. Finally you will have 80 pounds of bullet metal of the same temper throughout. Arrangements such as this materially reduce the cost of shooting. Some of the bullets I am using at present must have made their 100-yard dash up the range three or four times.

In my search for lead at a reasonable price I recently got hold of some worn-out electric-light batteries; and during meltingdown operations I gleaned a small fact which may be of use to some reader of this article: In an 85-ampere-hour battery (the usual size in 32-volt home-lighting sets) you get 51/4 pounds of mixture from each of the sixteen cells, including connecting straps and bolts. I say "mixture" because it seems to me that the material in the positive plates is a good deal harder than pure lead. Perhaps there is some zinc in them. Anyhow, the resulting mixture made quite satisfactory bullets for medium loads in my .38-55 without adding any tin. There is no doubt about the negative plates being pure lead, and of course these can be melted down separately if desired.

Although I live within a short distance of one of the largest lead-producing smelters in the world, the price of pig lead at a hardware store is always nearly three times the market price quoted in the papers. Even the plumbers ask about twice the market price for scrap. How it comes that way I do not profess to know; but that is the reason why I am an inveterate chaser of un-

considered pieces of lead in all formslead pipe, sheet lead, battery plates, and scrap from lead-covered electric cable. Most of it is shot into the sawdust boxes to be melted down and used again, maybe a year

To my mind one of the great charms of reloading lies in trying to see how cheaply you can produce accurate cartridges. As an instance, I was in need of some more empty cases for my .40-70 Sharps Straight, and answered the advertisement of a man who had obsolete cartridges for sale. He wanted no less than \$7.50 for 50, or \$10 for a hundred loaded cartridges; and for the same thing decapped and with the charges drawn so that they could come by parcel post, \$10 and \$12.50. And on the top of this there was transportation and duty to be paid. Nothing doing at those prices; so I followed the example of a writer in the RIFLEMAN and searched around for some .38-72 shells. Finally I found some marked "repacked" which I was able to get for \$1 a box. I pulled the bullets (more scrap lead for future use), emptied the powder, and ground the cases down about 1/8 of an inch, to .40-70 length. Then I filled them up with the same powder again, and topped off with a good stiff wad of yellow soap, pressed well down onto the powder. When these had been fired off in the .40-70 the slight bottle-necks had disappeared, and I had a bunch of perfectly good straight shells which fitted the chamber of the gun exactly, and at a cost of 5 cents each, plus a little soap. That little job was satisfactory to everyone concerned. The dealer sold some .38-72 shells he had had on his shelves for years; I was satisfied in getting some more shells for my .40-70, and my small boy enjoyed himself most of all by shooting off the soap cartridges, and covering himself with grime and glory.

I am a great believer in starting them young at the shooting game. My youngster got a .22 Stevens, No. 27, on his eighth birthday. I cut the stock down to suit his particular dimensions, and already he can slaughter an empty powder can three or four times out of five shots offhand at 30 yards. I was very much struck with the article, "Boys and Rifles," which appeared some time ago in the RIFLEMAN. I quite agree with Mr. Tedmon that tin cans are the best targets for a small boy. He soon gets fed up with punching holes in a paper target; but with a tin can he gets some action. If at any time he appears to be developing a tendency to pull off badly, put him back on a paper target for a shot or two, as this will show him his errors plainly. Then send him back to the tin cans again. There seems to be an inherent love of shooting ingrained in all small boys, and it needs very little encouragement to bring it out. The standard question here at breakfast on Saturdays is, "Dad, may I shoot this morning?"

Already my youngster knows quite a bit about reloading shells. I always give him the decapping to do; and when he gets his first center-fire gun in two or three years' time he will not have to be taught very much about rolling his own. It seems to me that the logical first center-fire rifle for a boy is a .25-20 single-shot, which can be picked up in all weights and sizes; and the great point about this gun is that the boy will be able to get almost as much shooting for his money as with a .22 long rifle. Besides this he will have the joy of loading all his own shells (black powder), which, after the initial supply of empty cases has been collected, can be turned out for about 90 cents a hundred, even at the high prices obtaining in this district.

Of course so far as cheapness is concerned, I can not compete with a member of an Ohio rifle club who some little time ago reported in the RIFLEMAN the following costs for Springfield reduced loads. This sportsman used 13 grains of No. 80 powder behind a 180-grain bullet, and gave the following as the cost of making up a hundred cartridges: 100 primers, 25 cents; 100 powder charges, 13 cents; 100 cast bullets, 25 cents; total, 63 cents. This means that he bought No. 80 powder at the rate of 1 cent per 100 grains, or 35 cents for an 8ounce can. I pay \$2 for the same thing. One hundred 180-grain bullets weigh a little more than 21/2 pounds; therefore his bullet mixture cost him 10 cents a pound, tin and all. I would give a good deal to be able to buy components at these prices; but I fear it is too good to be true. There must be something wrong with his adding machine. No. 80 powder at 35 cents a can! There ain't no such animal.

I have recently gleaned a piece of information which may be of use to someone who is searching for a .25-caliber single-shot and can not find one which just suits him; and who does not care to pay from \$30 upward for a new barrel. I was recently browsing in a catalogue from Parker's of Birmingham, who have made such a great name for themselves among British smallbore riflemen by the excellence of their relined .22 barrels-"Parkerifled" barrels they call them. I found that they were prepared to reline big-bore center-fire barrels for .25caliber cartridges. Then I bethought me of a rusted - out .45-70 Remington - Hepburn which I have in my rifle rack, and in my mind's eye saw it transformed into a smallgame rifle. So I quickly sat down and poured out my heart to them on many sheets of paper. For which .25 cartridges could they reline barrels? What would it cost to reline a .45-caliber barrel, cut it down to 27 inches, cut new foresight slot, change extractor, smooth up and reblue barrel and action, and fit telescope sight blocks which I would supply?

Came their answer, 75 shillings, or \$18 for the whole job. They said that so far they had not done this work for the .25-20, but had just finished converting a B. S. A. .22 rifle into a .25-21, and that it had "performed very successfully, indeed." Now this sounds pretty good to me. The standard of performance of their relined .22's has always been very high (I have had personal experience of these), so I imagine that when they say a gun "performed very successfully, indeed," it really means something, in spite of the fact that they do not give any figures as to group measurements. With the best grade of their relined .22 barrels they guarantee a 10-shot 25-yard group of 3/8 of an inch; so they know what good performance means. Anyhow, I feel like taking a chance on it. A .25-21 Remington-Hepburn with my Winchester 5A scope atop would be somewhere near my ideal small-game rifle; and if it proves a success there will be a mate alongside of it in two or three years' time for the boy.

There comes a time in the shooting experience of most healthy boys when a youngster is rather proud of being able to stand up to a gun which has a heavy punch to it, and likes to tell his pals how the gun he was shooting last Sunday "kicked like a steer," and perhaps show a bruise on his shoulder to an admiring circle of friends. Now this is all very natural and healthy; so why not play up to it? Encourage him to shoot, and show him how to do it at a reasonable cost. Tell him to save up his dimes and keep his eyes open for a singleshot black-powder gun, such as a .38-55 or a .45-70, of which there must be many hundreds to be had at all prices from about \$8 upward. Then by loading full-charge blackpowder cartridges he will be able to get all the power and kick he wishes. In fact, like a gun Chauncey Thomas once wrote about, it will "kick him very nicely for a penny." With black powder, if he should be a few grains out in the setting of his measurewell, no great harm will be done. Also, when he begins to appreciate the fine points of reloading, he will find that very fine accuracy is to be had with these old guns. and that he will be able to outshoot some of his mates who are using more modern and more expensive cartridges. At present, I have four of these single-shot black-powder weapons:

No. 1 is a Winchester single-shot. It was originally a .45-90 and had a very rusty barrel when I bought it at a junk store for \$4. It has now a .38-55 barrel which I purchased from the Winchester people. They said it was the last one they had. This rifle has the old flat mainspring, and comes to full cock when you close the action. I have had oceans of fun with it during the last four years. You could not pry it away from me with a peavey.

No. 2 is another of the old flat-spring Winchester single-shots, and has a single set trigger. This one began life as a .38-55 (rusty when I bought it), but has now a barrel chambered for the .40-70 Sharps straight cartridge, which I got in trade for \$5 worth of Sharps cartridges of another caliber. These two Winchesters are numbered 23387 and 23672. Can anyone figure out the date of manufacture for me?

No. 3 is a .45-100 side-hammer Sharps, a whale of a gun which weighs 21 pounds without the big brass block which fits on the forward end of the barrel for rest shooting. It has double set triggers, and in spite of its age the bore is in absolutely mint condition. It is an extremely accurate weapon.

No. 4 is the Remington-Hepburn which I hope to have converted to .25-21 caliber. The only thing I do not like about it is its pistol-grip stock, which, although comfortable to shoot with, is in my opinion about the ugliest thing in creation. Perhaps I could get it restocked in Birmingham at a price on a par with the rest of the work?

Now with a little row of guns like this a man can get far more shooting, and, as far as I am concerned, far more fun for his money, than he could from four modern high-power rifles. I am not trying to tell you that a 9-pound single-shot is superior to a modern repeater for packing up the hills after game; but for all-around reloading and shooting on the home range it is very hard to beat. You can learn the gentle art of holding and trigger pressing just as well for one cent a shot as for ten; and do not let any superior high-velocity merchant jeer at you and your "old coal-burners." man who has never fired anything but jacketed high-velocity stuff; who has never learned how to make intelligent use of a reloading outfit; who has never seen a perfectly formed bullet drop from the mould. and who does not know what a whiff of black powder smells like-that man has missed half the joys of rifle-shooting.

#### PLAYING WITH THE OLD-TIMERS

(Continued from page 15)

cartridge, and is stamped "Elliot Patent, Mav 28, 1860-October 11, 1861, Manufactured by E. Remington & Sons, Ilion, N. Y." The barrels are 31/2 inches in length, and the pistol has a self-cocking ring trigger. Probably it was the latter which made the little arm have a peculiar feel. The long trigger pull and distinct kick of each barrel made shooting it very fascinating.

Both the Colt and Remington single-shot .41-caliber Derringers afforded us some real shooting. They are sporty, you may or may not hit the mark, but there is a real kick in

these guns.

All in all it has been a most interesting year for me. My friend is an active and able revolver shot, and a prince of a fellow; and through his liberality in allowing me to use these antique and obsolete guns as if they were my own, he has opened up for me new avenues in the shooting game.

# Why Possibles Go Wrong-Another Viewpoint

By J. M. HILBORN

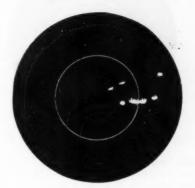


No.

IN THE many years that I have read the RIFLEMAN, I have never volunteered an article, but I feel prompted to at this time. No matter how much truth there may be in one's statements, there is immediately aroused a storm of protest from those who have varying points of view, and as a matter of fact, this is my very activating motive at this time.

First and foremost, he completely disregards the order in which the shots are fired. Naturally, when one looks at a target after the dirty work has been done, it is a very easy matter to say how a shooter should let them off. As a matter of fact, you can tell him beforehand they are all to be let off dead center with a dead-center sight adjustment, and under practically constant light and wind conditions. If we could all do that, there would be no such thing as a rifle match.

Getting down to specific cases, a cursory examination of illustration No. 1 on page 24 in the September Rifleman might indicate that the group would be a possible IF the shooter had merely moved the sights over to center the group ¼-inch farther right— maybe; but how does Al Blanco know that the 10 o'clock 9 was not the first shot of the group, and that the rifleman showed his consummate skill by taking this very action? It is also possible that the first two shots may have been V's and the third shot gone out for that 10 o'clock 9 on a center hold. This condition could exist and still be consistent with a normal group-



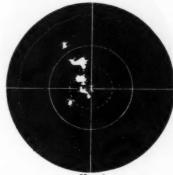
No. 5

black. Anyone who doesn't believe this tendency exists has merely to paste a ½-inch white circular disk in any part of the 10-ring and then notice the tendency to shoot toward that disk. As the scope cross hairs slid off toward the 11 o'clock grouping, out went that 9 in the same direction when the let-off happened to be a trifle too much toward the group.



No. 2

No. 4



No. 6

In your September edition, Al Blanco has written a very illuminating article on sight adjustments after reviewing Sea Girt targets. I hope Al Blanco does not take exception to what I have to say, as he is a very good friend of mine and I merely want to point out in a logical way some of the factors and conditions he omitted.



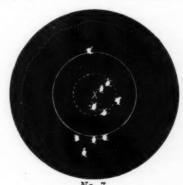
No. .

ing of the rifle and ammunition for the entire group. Including the 10 o'clock 9, the group shows a maximum dispersion of only 1¾ inches, which Al Blanco admits is about all one can expect.

The second fallacy is that no count or allowance has been made for a possible bad pull. We all have them, and many a good score has gone wrong when a man's elbow slipped on the grass. The 11 o'clock 9 in target No. 6 may well have been caused in that manner, and not through any fault of sight manipulation.

The third factor, also applicable to target No. 6, is the tendency of the eye to follow a group. Target No. 6 may have been started with a perfect center hold, but with a slight 11 o'clock group tendency, although this grouping was evidently insufficient to warrant a sight correction. As more and more white holes were punched into the black bull at 11 o'clock, there would be a marked tendency for the cross hairs of the telescope to veer off into the 11 o'clock group instead of centering the

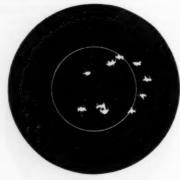
Al Blanco's fourth and worst omission, however, has been a complete disregard of wind conditions. He has treated the ten targets illustrated as though thy had been shot indoors in calm air and under constant lighting conditions. Vertical stringing such as illustrated in target No. 7 may well have been caused by a varying 12 or 6 o'clock wind, while it is





No. 8

quite clear to my mind that target No. 9 was shot in a puffy 9 o'clock wind. The man who fired target No. 9 probably got started fairly well centered in what he considered the average of the wind. As he continued to shoot the wind gradually strengthened sufficiently to carry him out, although he did not notice the increase otherwise. Closely coupled with the wind are mirage conditions which exist frequently at 100 yards.



No. 9

Most men like to hold in the windward quarter of the bull, depending upon the puffs to take the center of impact inward. A let-off when the puffs let up brings a gnashing of teeth and shedding of tears. Others like to hold for the lulls, and if they happen to get one off in a puff, they are out far, wide, and handsome, to the accompaniment of vile language. Suit yourself about your holding for puffs and lulls, and once you are fairly well centered you will



No. 10

go out, no matter how well you are centered, if you do not get them off under uniform wind cenditions, and uniform holds.

In conclusion, I believe Al Blanco's article is very instructive in so far as illustrating sight adjustments is concerned, but I can not see how any conclusive proof as to what a man did when he shot, can be drawn only after seeing the ten bullet holes, and not knowing the rotation in which they were shot, the let-offs, or the wind conditions governing.

### MORE LIGHT ON THE SAME SUBJECT Editor RIFLEMAN.

Dear Sir:

I read "Why Possibles go Wrong" with a great deal of interest, because I have had a great many go wrong the same way. I do not believe that the shooters are quite so dumb, however, as a bare statement of facts would indicate. The shooter sights in his rifle and then moves over from the sighting target to the record target. Right there his blood pressure goes up, his nervous tension increases, and what happens to his center of impact that he has acquired so carefully? Nobody knows. It may have moved over to any one of the twelve hours on the clock. He fires his first record shot, and gets a nice close 9 like the one shown in Fig. 1. His next two or three shots are also at 10 o'clock, and the new center of impact has declared itself. The shooter comes down a click and takes a click to the right, and puts the last 5 shots in the X-ring. Or, take Fig. 2. The shots the competitor called good were in the X-ring; he probably called the 9's high. Should he change what he knows to be a correct sight-setting because he gets an off shot? When I have gotten a 98 or 99 with a 2-inch group at 100 yards the 9's have always been in the first 5 shots-usually in the first three. I fired five 2-inch groups at 100 yards last Saturday and got only one possible out of the lot. The 9's were the second or third shot in each case. I remember an extreme case of getting a 96 at 4 o'clock with a 11/2-inch group, and I moved up a click and left a click on every shot. The light was changing faster than I was. A great many possibles have been spoiled by overdoping. The competitor fires his first shot and gets a high 10. He comes down and gets a 9 at 6 o'clock. Then he gets rattled. He does not know which was the off shot. He probably gets a few more 9's before he settles down. If he is too slow to make sight changes on his next target he can hardly be blamed for it. That 100-yard international target was my pet jinx before we had ammunition which will stay in the X-ring. Time and again I have had three or four shots go into the 9ring at 10 o'clock. When I came down and to the right I would jump clear over the 10ring and get a 9 at 4 o'clock. Total score, 89 or 90. If I had let the sights alone I would have had a badly centered group, but it would have scored a 92 or 93, which is more than I did get. By the way, the way to make possibles at 100 yards is to shoot on

that 100-yard international target for a while. When you go back to the N. R. A. target it will be easy.

ALFRED K. FRIEDRICH.

#### HAIL THE RIFLEWOMAN

(Continued from page 18)

a 10-inch bull is dead easy for all experienced small-bore shooters. However, it is tough enough for the average young lady beginner, especially when the elements are acting up a bit. While some really good shooting was done by some of the class many had their troubles with the gusty winds which prevailed at the time. These trips were mainly for the pleasure of the class and for the purpose of giving the members an idea of what outdoor shooting was like. To make scores comparable to those turned in by experienced shooters was not the object, and was of secondary importance.

When the class was first assembled in November just three members had had any shooting experience. However, when the curtain fell about the middle of the following May it was found that the composite averages for the two positions fired at both 50 and 75 feet worked out as follows:

Class A contained 16 shooters with averages of 90 per cent, or better. The high gun, designated the season's champ, averaged 97 per cent plus, an excellent iron-sight average. However, this young lady was an experienced shot and it was expected that she would show the way to the others. The high gun among those without previous experience averaged 95 per cent—fine for a beginner, and turned in by a young lady hailing from Edinburgh, Scotland.

Class B contained 15 shooters with averages running between 80 per cent and 90 per cent. The high gun averaged 89.2 per cent.

Class C contained all those whose averages were below 80 per cent. The high gun averaged 78 per cent.

The results accomplished were most gratifying; ond, measured by the number firing and the average scores, the season was the most successful in the annals of the club.

No doubt there are those who employ different methods and have different ideas concerning the subject. However, as I view it, it only means that they strive to accomplish the same result in a slightly different manner. The various methods are fundamentally the same and lead to a common goal.

One word as to equipment. Personally I have no use for a motley collection of single-shot muskets with their poor rear sights and stocks. A full complement of Winchester Model 52 rifles can not be excelled for the purpose. I prefer them to the M1 Springfield. Uniformity in rifles for use by a large class is very desirable; one of this make, one of that, and one of another is an abomination.

Many men will not attempt to teach young women to shoot, claiming that it takes too much time and is not worth the effort. I agree that it takes time—lots of time—but

(Continued on page 26)

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#### PISTOL REGULATION

(Continued from page 20)

pected, perhaps, that the bayonet and such new weapons as the modern hand grenade had encroached upon the field of the pistol and revolver. We were soon to discover our mistake. In the hands of a determined American soldier the pistol proved to be a weapon of great execution, and it was properly feared by the German troops.

"\* \* The nations of Europe had

"\* \* \* The nations of Europe had neglected this valuable arm almost altogether, regarding it principally as a military ornament which only officers should carry. \* \* \*

"Only a few men of each infantry regiment carried pistols when our troops first went into the trenches. But in almost the first skirmish this weapon proved its superior usefulness in trench fighting. Such incidents as that of the single American soldier who dispersed or killed a whole squad of German bayoneteers which had surrounded him struck the enemy with fear of Yankee prowess with the pistol. The 'tenderfoot's gun,' as the Westerners loved to call it, had come to its own.

"By midsummer of 1917 the decision had been made to supply to the infantry a much more extensive equipment of automatic pistols that had previously been prescribed by regulations—to build them by hundreds of thousands where we had been turning them out by thousands."

Military needs, therefore, supply a second substantial reason for the existence of the pistol. The fact that this need of pistols for military purposes is not limited to the uniformed forces of the nation deserves further emphasis. This country has been engaged, since the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, in six major wars and in many minor ones. It has a very definite military policy. That policy forbids the maintenance of and reliance upon a great standing army. The country relies rather upon a citizen soldiery for defense. Perhaps there will never be another war; perhaps the world is sufficiently enlightened and wise to avoid great conflicts in the future; perhaps racial hatreds and the clash of national interests will never again be sufficiently acute to bring about a resort to force; but until these possibilities have been amply proved, it would seem to be the part of human wisdom to pay attention to human experience. To prepare against a day of need is generally believed to be the part of wisdom, and, consequently, there is substantial reason for the existence of pistols and other small arms and for their use by the manhood of the nation in order that they may acquire the necessary skill through practice. This is an intelligent, indeed a necessary, item of any rational program of preparedness.

That familiarity with the use of small arms and skill in their use does not of itself lead to war or make war more likely is again indicated by the experience of Switzerland. Conversely—that unfamiliarity with or ignorance of the use of small arms is not of itself productive of peace and good order

seems to be indicated by the experience of China.

The third group of users of pistols consists, as has already been indicated, of bank guards and bank employees, express and mail agents, watchmen, messengers, and other guards of the same general sort. Here, again, the pistol has been generally adopted for the reason that, all in all, it is the most effective weapon which has yet been devised for the use of this particular class of persons. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this argument which has already been discussed in connection with the police. Nevertheless, in respect to this great class of men who may be generally denominated "guards," there is a most substantial and compelling reason for the existence of the pistol. The numbers who are involved can only be estimated; that they are very large is obvious. Perhaps an estimate of two million may not be excessive.

The fourth class of users of pistols consists of target-shooters and sportsmen. A more law-abiding and estimable group of citizens would be hard to find. Their interests, however, are apt frequently to be lost sight of in the somewhat warm discussions of those who long to abolish firearms. No element of protection either of the individual or of society is involved in their use of the pistol. Nevertheless it is obvious that pistols must exist or pistol target-shooting and the use of pistols by sportsmen will cease. It is perhaps not vital that they should continue. As one of those who hate firearms said some time ago: "If they must shoot at targets, let them use a bow and arrow; it would serve them just as well." Nevertheless there are strong reasons why a sport which develops so many desirable qualities and which contributes so much to the physical and mental health and well-being of the participant should not be abolished. Tennis and golf are likewise not absolutely essential, but there are substantial reasons for their existence as is amply shown by the interest and devotion of the many people who pursue these recreations, as well as by the many benefits to health, both physical and mental, which they produce.

The fifth group of persons who possess and use pistols legitimately and desirably consists of that great mass of the general public who desire a suitable weapon for purposes of self-defense or for the defense of family or of property. We will have more to say on this matter presently. It is a fact, however, that the pistol is generally regarded as the most effective weapon which has yet been devised for this purpose, and here we find a fifth extremely substantial reason for its existence.

The sixth class of pistol-users are criminals. Here, and here alone, is the pistol put to an improper use. Here, and here alone, is it harmful to society. The harm, however, originates in the user and not in the tool. The problem, therefore, consists in the desirability of preventing crime. A crime is just as bad for society whether it is accomplished by the aid of a pistol or by some other means. The

means of crime are unlimited. What we want is to stop crime and not merely to stop the use of some particular instrument in crime. To the extent, however, that we can deprive criminals of pistols or deter them from using pistols in the accomplishment of their nefarious ends, we will accomplish a useful purpose. The trouble with much of the discussion regarding pistols, however, is that many people seem to think that pistols are useful only for criminal purposes. They forget or ignore the many other substantial and compelling reasons for their existence.

(To be continued)

#### NEW DOPE ON WOTKYNS CARTRIDGE

(Continued from page 7)

crack. The noncorrosive primer is an absolute necessity, as without it the barrel will be ruined from pitting in less than 400 rounds. The rifle which Mr. Woodworth uses has now been fired upward of 2,000 rounds and has never been cleaned, and the bore looks better than when it was new.

Last spring we talked to some of the officials of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. about this little cartridge and its possibilities. and in October they surprised us by bringing some loaded ammunition to us for test. We tried it at 200 meters, and it gave results exactly paralleling Captain Woody's load. We obtained most remarkable accuracy with it. As a result, Winchester has placed the ammunition on the market, and it is now available under the name of the ".22 Winchester Hornet" cartridge, and one of the stumbling blocks in the path of those wishing a rifle for this excellent cartridge has been removed. Winchester states that the new cartridge has a muzzle velocity of 2,350 f. s., and a breech pressure of 30,000 pounds per square inch. At 100 yards they have been making average groups of about 1.75 inches, having had a few targets as low as 1 inch; at 200 yards the targets are averaging better than 4 inches. The cartridge, therefore, shoots as well as the very best .22 Long Rifle ammunition in the best small-bore rifles up to 100 yards, and is more accurate at 200 yards. It is a much more accurate cartridge than any of the .25-20 cartridges, has higher velocity and flatter trajectory, kills as well if not better, and does not seem to blow small game all to pieces as the .25-20 usually does. The fact that Winchester has brought out this cartridge before any rifle has been regularly produced to use it shows their confidence in its future.

So far, most of the rifles using this cartridge are the regular .22-caliber Springfield Model 1922 M1 rifles rechambered and altered to use it. A number of gunsmiths are now prepared to do this work. Several riflemen have also rechambered .22-caliber Winchester single-shot rifles to use this cartridge. I know of one .22-caliber Stevens Ideal rifle that has been successfully rechambered. There are no existing repeating actions suitable, the cartridge being too long for .25-20 repeaters. Rumor has it that in the spring there will be at least two first-class rifles on the market for this cartridge.

#### HAIL THE RIFLEWOMAN

(Continued from page 24)

do not agree that it is not worth the effort. I have always gotten a great kick out of it and have derived a great deal of satisfaction from the results obtained.

The young college women of today are interesting personalities. They are brim full of ideas concerning everything earthly, cocksure of themselves to a marked degree, and generally sophisticated beyond their years. Most of them are but changlings undergoing the transformation from girlhood to womanhood, and destined to become the mothers of a generation yet to appear. They are usually very earnest about their undertakings, whether these be studies, social activities, or sports. Today they go in for the latter on a scale larger than ever before. Rifle-shooting being a good clean sport it is no wonder that some of them are attracted to it. Hence when they go in for it they should be encouraged and afforded every opportunity to derive the maximum pleasure from their efforts.

As a rule they are wholly ignorant of the sport when they decide to come out for it, as they are wont to say. They are of various types, dispositions, and temperaments. Some are shy and retiring (believe it, or not), while others are just the reverse. Some have to be carefully nursed along, others have to be carfully nursed along, others have to be held in check. All of which means that the instructor must be able quickly to size up the pupil, and use tactics best suited to the particular individual. Hence it will be seen that a prime requisite is patience, and then more patience.

I have always found them easy to handle and get along with, and grateful for considerations shown. To come into contact with numbers of them is a sort of an education in itself, as none of us are so full of worldly knowledge that we can not learn something from others—even if those others be no more than young women whose sole bent at the time is learning to shoot a small-bore rifle.

Hail the riflewoman! May her numbers increase and her scores ever grow better.

#### SHOOTING PESTS FOR SPORT (Continued from page 11)

seldom had to shoot one twice, which speaks well for the hollow-nosed bullet as a killer. The crows soon flew to healthier surroundings, and we had to turn our attention to other things. In the eight years that my wife and I have battled to find out which one the minister feferred to when he said, "I pronounce you as one," I have, during the lulls, taught her how to shoot with rifle and pistol, until on the rifle range she is a source of worry to me.

This really was her first chance to show her skill in the open; and when the first crow fell with the first shot from her rifle at 60 yards, I started to ford the river, as I imagined it would be impossible to stay on the same side with her; but we managed somehow, and it was a case of who was the

quickest on the trigger. Turtles in the river came next, and I mean to say they were so plentiful that it was impossible to fish with a hook (which part of the program we had to give up). Turtles offered a ceaseless pastime as well as a test of skill, picking off their heads as their curiosity got the best of them. All you had to do was to locate on the bank of the river near a few fallen trees in the water or a pile of boulders, and you had a good hour's shooting with no lulls. when you looked for another location. You did not have to pick your shots over 50 feet, as they were plentiful and their curiosity would bring their noses up close by. I know of no other sport with such little effort; and it was nothing short of slaughter the way the little .22 hollow-noses took their toll. But here was a stream with plenty of good fishing in my boyhood days, and now seething with

Jack rabbits were so numerous that one could fill his wants in short order and with little effort. One evening my wife and I entered into an agreement that the one bagging the most jack rabbits and carrying them to a high knoll that was to act as a divide, was to have the honor of having his or her picture taken with their bag, at sunrise or as soon thereafter as a picture could be taken. We were to start at 6:45 p.m. and shoot till 8:15 p.m. Tossing a coin for choice of direction I won; and having spent some time in that locality I was familiar with the lay of the land, so chose the east in order that I would have the sun at my back and the best ground to hunt on. I felt a bit guilty at taking this advantage, and at having a Winchester 52 with 6X scope and Palma L. R. hollow-nose ammunition. But all is fair in war; and right here is where Lady Luck gave me the runaround. Of all the jacks I ever saw these sure had my number. Try as hard as I could, they saw me first; and once in gear they never stopped going until out of sight. I didn't get a shot under 150 to 200 yards, and few at that; and my scope sight was the bunk for any snap shooting. I was guilty of a lot of cussing; yes, even some of the vile names I have been called in my official capacity were used. And every time I turned my head to view the beautiful sunset, I'd see that liability of mine dragging one of those wall-eyed, mule-eared sons-of-guns to the top of the knoll, which made whatever beauty the sunset had look like an approaching hurricane. I managed to bag four; and dragging them to the knoll, all out of wind, I found my better half with six big fellows and a tantalizing grin on her face. I tried to bluff, and claimed eight, saying I was too tired to get the other four; but her offered assistance called that bluff and left clues for alibis. However, the worst was yet to come, for during the night some dslinking coyote ruined my big beyond picture pose, and left hers intact. Oh, death! Hurry

I was fortunate in bagging eight coyotes. Seven came to light with a tiling spade, and one at possibly 400 yards, by luck, with a .30-06, 110-grain bullet. That sure is a beautiful shell on small game. Shooting jack rabbits with them is out of the question if you expect meat. One was hit in the middle at 317 long steps, and pieces were found 20 feet from where he fell.

To sportsmen who have wives reared in front of a typewriter or behind a department store counter, I say: take them with you; teach them how to shoot, and interest them in Nature. Perhaps they are just the kind of pal you want. Give them a chance; you will both be the better for it. Thus I have found it; and I'd as soon leave my gun behind as my wife.

#### PEACE OFFICERS OF KANSAS STAGE PISTOL MATCH

THE third pistol shoot for the year 1930 was held by the Kansas State Peace Officers' Association at their range in Garden City, Kans., on December 6. Fifty-seven officers, all members of the Association, participated in the shoot, which was won by K. B. Haun, under sheriff of Hodgeman County, who made a score of 234 x 300.

It was necessary to compete with revolvers or pistols of .38-caliber or larger, using factory-loaded ammunition, the course being fired on the Army target, 10 shots at slow fire, 25 yards, 10 shots at rapid fire, 15 yards, and firing at five silhouettes from a moving automobile at a distance of 15 to 20 yards.

Owing to weather conditions, which were not right for real good shooting, the scores were not as high as those in previous contests, particularly when the highest score made this year was fired by Frank Sourwine in the shoot at Lavenworth, Kans., scoring 294 x 300.

H. J. Sloan was second with a score of 227; Earl E. Noe third with a score of 224.

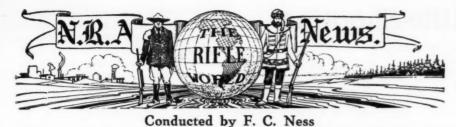
The prizes awarded in this contest included two .38 Colt Special revolvers, as well as other merchandise awards.

The Kansas State Peace Officers' Association presented marksmanship badges, beautifully designed, to all officers making a score of 60 per cent or better, and this year 83 officers of the Association will receive such marksmanship medals.

In a contest for the ladies, who were permitted to fire a course of slow fire at 15 yards, using any revolver or pistol, there were twelve ladies entered in the contest with Mrs. E. W. Richter, of Manhattan, Kans., making the highest score, 83 x 100.

As in the contest for the men, there were merchandise awards in the ladies' competition.





### Third Annual Orymca Turkey Shoot

By GEORGE OHLMAN

THE Third Annual Fall Turkey Shoot of the Orymca Rifle Club, of Orange, N. J., was held Friday and Saturday, November 21 and 22, at the rifle range of the Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, N. J., there being three matches—a prone re-entry, a "miss-and-out," and a turkey shoot.

The event was well patronized, not only by the members of the Orymca Rifle Club, but also by the boys who shoot at this range in the afternoons, as well as many shooters from the several clubs in the metropolitan district.

In the prone re-entry John W. Garrett, of North Plainfield, N. J., William Schwab, of the Manhattan Rifle Club of New York, and Charles D. Smith, of the Maplewood Rifle Club (P. J. O'Hare's own rifle club) shared the first three prizes with perfect scores of 400 each, and, therefore, divided the first three prizes between them. M. G. Holmes, of Montvale, N. J., won fourth prize with a score of 399.

Garrett again showed his prowess as a rifleman in the "miss-and-out" match when he took first place with a score of 49 consecutive bull's-eyes. George Ohlman, of Orymca, followed with a score of 41, and Sherwood Moore, also of Orymca, came in third with 21 bull's-eyes in a row.

In the turkey shoot things went along rather quietly until about 5:30 p.m. on Saturday, when Sherwood Moore, the veteran of the Orymca Club, who had not shot in over a year, conceived the brilliant idea that a turkey would look nice on the home table on Thanksgiving Day, so he got out his old gas pipe and proceeded to stage a comeback, and promptly left his dinner uneaten and went to work on the range. Charles D. Smith, a former member of the Orymca team, and now affiliated with P. J. O'Hare's aggregation, saw Moore getting busy, and decided he should have something to say about who would win that lone turkey, so he unlimbered his pack and started an offensive of his own on the turkey targets.

This two-man match soon became interesting and the re-entering waxed fast and furious when a Mr. William Schwab, of the Manhattan Rifle Club, put in an appearance. When he saw that the question of the ownership of one certain turkey was in doubt, he felt the matter could best be settled by himself, and thereby avoid any hard feelings by the two competitors. So Mr. Schwab

proceeded to enter and re-enter until he succeeded in getting second place to Moore, who got first, and Smith third.

When all three were finally shot out, they came downstairs to see Moore walk off with the turkey, and were informed that there had been so many entries and re-entries that it was possible to have three turkeys instead of one, so each went merrily home with a bird safely tucked under his arm. All of which goes to show that it is as important to enter and re-enter early and often as it is to vote early and often.

Freddy Hassinger, executive officer of the Orymca Rifle Club, is to be congratulated on his handling of the finances, showing that he is "Jasper's only Rival."

The Orymca Rifle Club will run another turkey shoot the latter part of Dcember, probably the 19th and 20th, and all shooters are invited.

#### HUDSON VALLEY OUTDOOR LEAGUE CLOSES FIRST SEASON

ON OCTOBER 12 three ten-man teams from the Hudson Valley Outdoor League met on the National Guard range at Rensselaer, N. Y., in the final match for the outdoor .30-caliber rifle trophy. The clubs represented were the Forbes, Troy, and Columbia.

The winning club, Forbes Rifle and Pistol Club, Rensselaer, N. Y., holds a closed membership of 30 who reside in Rensselaer, Albany, Troy and Watervliet. Thomas E. Stickley, 88 Birch Street, Rensselaer, is the secretary.

Columbia Rifle Club, Inc., of Hudson, N. Y., second-place winner, has a roll of 48 members, drawn mostly from Hudson, Claverack, Philmont, East Chatham, and one member from Pittsfield, Mass. Robert B. Graves, 416 State Street, Hudson, is the secretary.

Troy Citizens' Corps Rifle Club, of Company A, 105th Infantry, U. S. A., Troy, N. Y., third-place club in the league, has a membership of 17, residing in Troy and Watervliet, N. Y. Robert Bulman, 2621 5th Avenue, Troy, is the secretary.

Coxsackie Rod and Rifle Club, of Coxsackie, N. Y., finished fourth. This club boasts the largest membership of any in the league with 85 enrolled. Harry Palmer, Coxsackie, N. Y., is the secretary.

These clubs at the end of the season stood as follows: Forbes, five victories and one defeat; Columbia, three victories and three defeats; Troy, three victories and three defeats; Coxsackie, one victory and five defeats.

Each member had contributed \$5 toward purchasing a suitable trophy for the first season of the league, and a most appropriate and beautiful cup was secured. Each year's winner keeps the cup, so that every year the league exists a new trophy goes up.

Forbes Rifle and Pistol Club was, at the very beginning, conceded the most likely winner, and the results bore this out. They are about the oldest club in the league; possess much outdoor shooting experience at the 200-yard distance, where these matches were shot; and the teams this club placed in these league contests consisted largely of qualified riflemen. The even run of high scores recorded by these boys from Rensselaer was what gave them the victory. They were best when pushed hardest as in the two matches tied and shot off with Columbia. Troy Citizens' Corps took one match from them, which was the only loss recorded for the season.

The shooters from the Columbia Club were given a close run. It was Columbia's first full season of shooting with the .30-caliber rifles. The old National Guard range, which the club leases, was first used by the Hudson riflemen Labor Day, 1929. Little firing was done last year and no real matches contested.

Because of the new 1930 ruling on Government ammunition by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, which change was caused by the fast-growing list of civilian rifle clubs, all 1930 N. R. A. clubs in good standing were issued ammunition according to the number of active members listed on its official firing report, at the rate of 200 rounds. .22-caliber, 120 rounds, .30-caliber, per shooter. This ruling cut Columbia's .30-caliber quota about three-fourths, and only the fact that the Hudson riflemen received their 1929 allotment too late prevented them from being short this year. It is to be hoped that Congress will honor the N. R. A. request, and increase the appropriation so that a greater number of rifle clubs may be issued ammunition, as well as in a greater volume,

## INTERNATIONAL SMALL-BORE RIFLE TEAM CONTRIBUTIONS

#### GOLF AND RIFLE CLUBS CO-OPERATE

THE Alamo Rifle and Pistol Club and the Alamogordo Golf Club, both of Alamogordo, N. Mex., joined forces in putting over a Thanksgiving turkey shoot advertised by the golf club. The latter group, in return, are backing the Christmas turkey shoot sponsored by the rifle club. The latter is a new N. R. A. shooting club recently bonded and insured and qualified for Government aid.

## Schuetzen Rifle-Shooting

By C. T. WESTERGAARD

THE Fall Tournament of the Davenport Shooting Association was held on Sunday and Monday, the 5th and 6th of October, including a 100-Shot Championship Match. Ed. Muhl. although only 28 years of age, won the 100-Shot Championship, not only at this tournament, but last year as well. Mr. Muhl has shot five successive 100-shot matches in his young career, and in each one of them has scored over 2,200 points out of a possible 2,500. This year he made the wonderful total of 2,246. This was in the standing position at 200 yards at the German ring target, with a black of 12 inches, and a center counting 25, only 11/2 inches in diameter; the rings around it are 34 inch wide. Mr. Muhl put all his 100 shots within the 12-inch black.

About 20 years ago, when the East featured such shoots as these, there were several scores made that were higher than what Mr. Muhl shot, such as the two scores of Dr. Walter G. Hudson, who made 2,301, and the following year made 2,300. Mr. Muhl's 100shot score included the following ten 10-shot scores out of a possible 250 points each: 225, 229, 223, 226, 220, 220, 226, 234, 221, and 222. Scores of the next nine high men in the 100-shot match were:

M. D. Calhoun... 2,207 Nick Altman ... 2,190 Mike Altman ... 2,190 Wm. Muhl . . . . 2,126 W. O. Grundmeier 2,124 H. L. Frazier . . 2,110 Carl Wazac . . . 2,103 Mike Altman . . . 2,190
Mike Altman . . . 2,190
C. T. Westergaard 2,180
Ed. Dehnert . . . 2,155

The honor scores in this match, which consisted of 3 shots only, possible 75, resulted in the following seven highest scores among fifteen: Cris Jansen, 71; Hy Holdorf, 70; H. L. Frazier, 67; Ed. Muhl, 67; Mike Altman, 67; C. T. Westergaard, 67; Gus Muhl, 67. The Prize Target shooting on Sunday, using the same Honor Target, 3 shots, only one entry, found the following five men, out of thirty-one, in the lead: Nick Altman, 71; Carl Wazac, 71; H. L. Frazier, 69; Mike Altman, 69; W. O. Grundmeier, 68. On the Five-Shot Target, possible 125 points (reentries allowed), there were 29 scores, with the following six leading: Ed. Muhl, 118; H. L. Frazier, 117; M. D. Calhoun, 117; C. T. Westergaard, 116; Nick Altman, 115; Mike Altman, 115. Thirty competed on the Davenport target, 1 shot on 1/4-inch rings, center counting 25 points (re-entry). The following six were high: Ed. Muhl, 25; H. L. Frazier, 25; Julius Muhl, 24; Gus Muhl, 24; Carl Wazac, 24; Roy Vosburg, 24. Out of 31 scores on the People's Target, 3 shots, possible 75, 34-inch ring target (reentry), the five high were: Nick Altman, 72; Ed. Muhl, 72; C. T. Westergaard, 72; Gus Muhl, 71; Mike Altman, 71. On the Man Target, ½-inch spaces, vertical, 3 shots, possible 60 (re-entry), these 5 scores led the field of 32 shooters: H. L. Frazier, 60; Carl Wazac, 58; C. T. Westergaard, 58; Julius Muhl, 58; Ed. Dehnert, 58.

The Davenport Shooting Association of

Davenport, Iowa, is the oldest of all organizations in the United States, having had its inception in 1865, making this the 65th year of its existence. Its membership consists of nearly 100 riflemen, and is already preparing to hold another big tournament of three days duration in 1931. Though the standing position is a very difficult one, it seems a great many shooters delight in it. One outstanding feature of shooting at this distance is the almost uncanny accuracy of the .22-caliber long-rifle cartridges. Those who shot this cartridge in this tournament were: Nick and Mike Altman, M. D. Calhoun, Carl Wazac, W. O. and E. L. Grundmeier, Ed Dehnert, F. Nabstedt, O. J. Rohlf, and others.

We had with us during this shoot several offhand shooters from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who after seeing the offhand have decided to

join the Davenport Club.

The Davenport Club offers very liberal prizes at its seven monthly shoots each year, and on the Honor Target, on which a member is permitted to fire only three shots at each shoot. The range record was held for many years by Cris. Jansen, with a total of 465, which is an average in the seven shoots of 66 3/7 points of the possible 75. This year this fine record was broken by "Big Bill" Muhl, whose total ran to 467, making a new average record of 66 5/7. In order to stimulate interest in these season shoots, a gold medal of high value is furnished every year to the highest aggregate shooter, who has not yet won such a medal. This gives

the new members a chance and eliminates contesting with those who have already won this so-called "Junior Medal." In the event that the Senior shooter, who has already won a Junior Medal, wins at subsequent seasons, he only wins a gold bar, which is attached to his medal every time he makes the highest score.

When we travel to Davenport for the 200yard matches, we usually land in Toronto, Iowa, a day or so before. The reason for this is that they have a wonderfully equipped range of trolley target-carriers at their 75foot range, and we simply must shoot a 100-shot match there. Toronto is the home of Ed. Muhl, and this range is his practice ground. Last year the .22-caliber cranks who were in attendance at Davenport, were invited to compete in a 100-shot match to decide the title of "champion" of this range. On that occasion Ed. Muhl won the 25-yard championship. Last week, Mike Altman, of Luverne, Iowa, made a score of 2,486 and won the match. Ed. Muhl was second with a score of 2,479. A year ago Ed. Muhl made the world's record on this range, scoring 2,489 out of a possible 2,500 at 25 yards, offhand, which has never been beaten, and it would seem that it can hardly be beaten, as only 11 shots just miss the 1/2-inch circle that counts 25 points.

The next big shooting event of the Sharpshooters will be held at Davenport, Iowa, two days to be devoted to tournament competition and one day for the 100-Shot Championship Match.



IOWA SCHUETZEN RIFLE TEAM Left to right: Mike Altman, C. T. Westergaard, Ed. Muhl, Nick Altman, John Altman

#### WESTERN RIFLE CLUBS FAVOR COURSE A

ON DECEMBER 7, or about the time the printer, rifle clubs affiliated with the Southern California Rifle League will be engaged in a 72-shot .30-caliber match over the Army Course A, on the Marine range near San Diego. The bulk of the attendance will be drawn from West Coast, San Diego, and Los Angeles clubs. It is planned to make it the event of the year with numerous appropriate prizes for each of several classes. The entry fee of \$2.50 serves to pay the range workers and covers the noon dinner.

On November 30 a similar shoot was held over the same range by the West Coast and San Diego rifle clubs. The scores of those who made 300 or better follow:

Siebert		Nieto .			۰	0						310
W. Melkensek		Taylor										
Brotzman	323	Creech	0	۰		0	۰	0	۰		0	308

#### SAILORS EVEN SERIES WITH SANTA PAULA CLUB

ON NOVEMBER 30 an eight-man team from the U. S. S. New Mexico fired their eighth rifle match over Army Course A with the Santa Paula Rifle Club on the club's range at Santa Paula, Calif. The eight sailors won the match, 2,595 to 2,519 to make it four-all for the series.

The shooting lasted from 7:30 a.m. to darkness, at 5 p.m. A big barbecue was served at noon by the Santa Paula Club. This 100 per cent club is well known in N. R. A. circles, being on the Honor Roll. The battleship team is considered one of the strongest on the Pacific coast, having won all their fleet matches this year.

William Hymen of the U. S. S. New Mexico, was high scorer with 328. For Santa Paula, E. G. Gardner was high with 327.

Following are the final scores: New Mexico—Wm. Hyman, 328; H. G. Stipp, 326; J. E. Gose, 326; T. Hinshow, 326; E. H. Lewis, 325; R. G. Armstrong, 322; J. G. Johnson, 321; R. B. Sanders, 321; total, 2,595. Santa Paula—E. G. Gardner, 327; Tom Burleson, 320; Frank Schulze, 317; Tom Burleson, 320; Frank Schulze, 317; R. H. Moultrie, 315; E. D. Stuart, 313; Abe Lamanno, 312; N. K. Lincoln, 310; L. R. Orton, 305; total, 2,519.

## HIGH INDIVIDUAL SCORES MADE AT FORT BARRY

A T FORT BARRY, CALIF., Sunday, October 26, a rifle match over Course A, U. S. Army, was fired for several trophies, in addition to the three awarded in the team match. The match was called by available officers. Five teams of six men each participated officially with the 30th Infantry and Olympic Club putting in two teams each.

The match was entirely operated by the 30th Infantry. The operation of targets was perfect, and the firing lines were splendidly co-ordinated. Colonel Thompson and his adjutant were present. Lieut. H. G. Sydenham

secured all individual trophies. During the firing the wind at all ranges was negligible, and the air warm.

The competitors were: 30th Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco; Olympic Club, of San Francisco; and Marin Rifle Club, San Anselmo, Marin County, Calif.

The Olympic Club won the Short-Range Championship, taking the 30th Infantry trophy with the score of 1,127 against 1,118 of the Infantry.

The 30th Infantry won the Mid-Range Championship, taking the Olympic Club trophy with the score of 855 against 830 of the Olympic Club.

The 30th Infantry won the Rapid Fire Championship, taking the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club's trophy with the score of 858 against 840 of the Olympic Club.

In the keen race for top individual place, Henry Adams, Olympic Club, scored 341 x 350, and 1st Sergeant Stofke, 30th Infantry, scored 343 x 350.

The score of 343 is the highest ever fired over the course in any competition in this district. For any man to fire through the positions of the interesting course of fire, and drop only 7 points out of a possible of 350, is an accomplishment that deserves wide publicity.\*

Sergeant Stofko had perfect scores at 500 yards and 600 yards, slow fire, as well as at 200 yards and 300 yards, rapid fire. At 500 yards, rapid fire, he dropped only 1 point. The other 6 points were lost at 200 yards and 300 yards, slow fire. The Sergeant won the Rothchild Cup for Class A Individual Aggregate, and he was awarded a special N. R. A. medal.

Henry Adams had perfect scores at 200 yards and 300 yards, rapid fire, and he dropped but 1 point at 500 yards, slow fire, and at 600 yards, slow fire. The other 7 points were dropped at 200 yards and 300 yards, slow fire, and at 500 yards, rapid fire.

The individual totals of the leading teams

30TH INFANTRY, 1ST	TEAM, TOTAL 1,973
Stofko 343	Booth 318
Mitko 332	Tyson 319
Canavan 337	Oiler 324
OLYMPIC CLUB, 1ST	TEAM, TOTAL 1,957
Adams 341	Dolson 319
McVey 334	Williams 320
Randall 317	Wayne 326
30th infantry, 2nd	TEAM, TOTAL 1,926
Strause 317	Henning 330
Rau 318	Domiter 315
Peterson 318	Higganbotham 328

The Olympic Club second team totaled 1,853 against 1,767 points for the Marinè Rifle Club Team. Henning, of the 30th Infantry second team, won the Sydenham trophy with his perfect 100 in the 600 yards, slow fire, and 500 yards rapid-fire stages. Four other trophies awarded in Class B were won by Canavan of the 30th Infantry first team, and by McVey of the Olympic Club first team.

### NOVEMBER ACTIVITIES AT CAMP SIMS

THE District of Columbia National Guard has held a series of rifle and pistol matches on the Camp Sims range at Congress Heights, which began on Saturday, November 1, with the Championship Company Team Match. This was fired over Course D plus 300 yards sitting and kneeling and 600 yards prone.

Six six-man teams of the 121st Engineers competed. Company E won the Soldier of Marathon trophy and gold medals for each team member with the score of 1,833. Silver medals, for second place, went to the Headquarters and Service Company on a score of 1,783. The Company A team members received bronze medals for their third-place score of 1,743. Company B was next with 1,580 points, followed by Company D with 1,438, and Company F with 1,070. On the same day Company E won also the Victoria trophy in the Automatic Rifle Match fired over the "qualification course" at 200 and 300 yards. Their score was 819 points against 641 for Company D, who were runners-up.

In the individual matches fired over Course D, on November 2, Walter E. Jessup won the first-place gold medal in the Novice Match with 229 points, and the same score gave him the silver medal for second place in the Marksman's Match, which Edward A. Finlayson won with 232 points. The other medals in these two matches were won by Kurland 226, Parker 223, and G. L. Johnson with the score of 228. In the Expert's Match, which had about four times as many entries, the scores were higher, with 234 points for tenth place. Theodore L. Harrell won the gold medal with 245 points. The other medals went to Alex J. Thill, 238, and to Thaddeus A. Riley, on the same score.

A week later, November 9, three individual matches were fired. Harrell won the 300-yard match with 48 points, made sitting and kneeling. Parsons won the 600-yard match (10 shots prone) with 49. The Individual Championship Match was fired over Course D plus the two matches above. Harrell won the Senator's Cup and gold medal in this match with 341, which was 9 points better than the field of 21 entries.

On November 22 a series of pistol matches were fired. In the Pistol Company Team Match, fired over the Dismounted Record Practice Pistol Course, the members of the Company E Team won gold medals on their average of 92.50. This led the field of twelve three-man teams by nearly 3 points average score per man. The Ordnance Department State Staff and Detachment Team was runner-up with an average of 89.74 points. The Pistol Novice Match over the same course drew 74 entries. G. L. Johnson won with 87.61 per cent. In the Pistol Individual Championship Match, with 100 entries, Hugh Everett, Jr., won the gold medal with the course record score average of 97.67. Edward A. McMahon won the silver medal on 94.5, and the bronze medal went to Alex J. Thill on 93.33. The tenth place score was 89.5.

<sup>\*</sup> The record score for the Army A course is 347, made by the Marine, Corpl. Francis J. Shannon, on May 18, 1926, at the Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.

## A Massachusetts Turkey Shoot

By DAVID C. McNEILL

Shoot of the Garden City Rifle and Revolver Club, of Beverly, Mass., was held on the range of the Reading Rifle and Revolver Club on Sunday, November 23, 1930.

It has been the experience of the club officers that any match that is a departure from the regular prone, sitting, or offhand on the A target will draw more entries than a course that is fired every week on the home range; so with this in mind the committee arranged a program of matches for both rifle and pistol

without using the A or L targets.

Event No. 1 was 5 shots at 200 yards offhand on the Standard American target. As the 8-inch bull looks rather small at 200 yards, especially on a gray November day, the 7-ring was blacked in, which gave an 11-inch aiming bull. This match drew over eighty entries and was very popular until E. M. Kidder, a member of the civilian team that represented Massachusetts at Camp Perry in 1903, made a score of three 10's and two 9's for a total of 48. This remarkable score killed the interest in this match until the committee guaranteed a second bird. A score of 41 was good for second place, which was won by Walter F. Gurney, a teammate of Kidder. E. H. Harnois, of Lynn, also made a total of 41 in this event; but he left the range before the ties were shot off.

Event No. 2 was name-your-own-handicap offhand on the Standard American target and was won by David C. McNeill. One of the first difficulties to confront the committee was the marking of the Standard American targets where the values run up to 10. The clock system was out of the question, as these targets were only to be used for the one day and the use of the telephone for each shot requires too much time. But range officer Henry F. MacLeod thought of a novel

idea, which worked to perfection.

For the values below 6 the regular marking disks were used, and for the other values new staffs were made with two 10-inch round disks on each staff. The top disk on each was painted white to represent 5 and the lower one was painted the color to represent the points to be added to 5 and to represent the value of the shot; lower disk white for 10, red for 9, black and white for 8, black for 7, and yellow for 6. In this way the standard colors were used with the exception of the 6, and only three extra staffs per target were required, as the 9 and 10 were on one, the 7 and 8 on another, and the 6 was the same on both sides.

A set of miniature disks was displayed on the firing line to make it easier for the shooters to understand the new system of marking. This target and system of marking worked to perfection, and Mr. MacLeod received many compliments on his success in perfecting the idea.

Event No. 3 was an enlarged turkey target at 200 yards at which 5 shots were fired in 20

THE Second Annual Thanksgiving Turkey seconds from the offhand position. This proved to be too short a time for offhand shooting. and in the future 30 seconds will be allowed on a target of this type. This turkey was about 48 inches long and 24 inches high. This target was shown in the Jaunary (1930) RIFLEMAN. A similar turkey target was used in the 1929 shoot, but was made of green paper and did not show up well through the sights; so this season black cardboard was used and proved very satisfactory. Walter F. Gurney won the bird in this event with a total of 22. The prizes in the rifle matches were all carried off by men who went to Camp Perry on the 1930 Massachusetts Civilian Team.

Two matches were scheduled for the pistol range. Event No. 4 was 10 shots on the 25-yard Standard American target and was open to .45-caliber automatic pistols only. Andrew J. Tuney, of Stoneham, won this event with a total of 96. Event No. 5 was a turkey target at 25 yards. This event was very popular, with over 80 entries. Harry Robinson and Robert Harper, both members of the Reading Rifle and Revolver Club, tied with 23. In the shoot-off Robinson won with a score of 24, the highest of the day.

The members of the Reading Rifle and Revolver Club have shown a fine spirit of sportsmanship. They have loaned their entire range facilities to the Garden City Club every year for their Thanksgiving Turkey Shoot and have shared it with them for practice during the entire year.

The members of the committee left Beverly at 6 a. m., and everything was in readiness for the opening shots, which were fired a few minutes after 9 o'clock. The rifle range was in charge of Henry F. MacLeod. The pistol events were managed by Roland R. MacNeill, assisted by Harold F. Blaney. Tickets and entries were taken care of by Augustus M. Larivee, Mrs. D. C. McNeill, and Ralph H. McNeill, and publicity and statistics were handled by David C. McNeill.

The Beverly Rifle and Revolver Club, known for a number of years as Garden City Rifle and Revolver Club and affiliated with the Eastern Massachusetts Rifle League under that name, is affiliated with the N. R. A. under the name first given.-ED.]



#### INTERNATIONAL TEAM CONTRIBU-TIONS

Amount of contributions previously received	\$458.70
Herbert P. Robinson, Ossining, N. Y Charles Rydell, Washington, D. C	2.00 25.00
Herbert D. Todd, Susanville, Calif.	2.00

#### AMERICAN LEGION TURKEY SHOOT AT HARVARD

S A NATIONAL event the Thanksgiving A Day Turkey Shoot at Harvard, Mass., by Post No. 119 of the American Legion, is not of importance, but there are features about it which may be of interest to shooters in other parts of the country, where conditions are somewhat similar.

Although a great many men in town actually own rifles, except for an occasional hunting trip by a few, the rifles are seldom used. The interest in shooting, however, is still alive in the community.

The Post of the American Legion in the town of Harvard is attempting, by a series of shoots, to arouse again active interest in rifle-shooting and at the same time to raise money for the Post. This shooting must be of a practical nature, rather than the superfine target variety which is characteristic of so many contests today, because these contestants are men whose real interest for the rifle is associated directly with the woods.

The second shoot of the season was held on the morning of November 27, Thanksgiving Day, with sixteen contestants and a gallery of a dozen or more. The distance was 50 yards and the rules governing the contest as follows: Contestants to use any rifles and ammunition; sights, iron; no telescopes; .22 L. R. Winchester muskets and ammunition furnished; shooting, standing (offhand).

There were three events, consisting of ten shooters each. Each event had as a prize to the winner a fine, fat turkey, dressed and ready for cooking. The targets used were special turkey targets, designed and provided by the Post. (Copy of one of the targets is enclosed.)

The range was built with the butts against a high sand bank. These butts were constructed of birch poles, arranged to take five target boards at one time, so that five shooters could be firing at the same time. The paper targets were fastened to the target boards with thumb tacks. These boards were easily slipped into place at the butts and easily removed, thus by having an extra set of target boards the paper targets could be scored, new targets put on, and the delay in changing targets minimized.

The firing line was marked with white birch poles and the space behind the shooters roped off for spectators.

The organization of the shoot required one Post officer as treasurer and scorer and two Post officers on the firing line and to change targets. An assistant to the scorer would have been an advantage.



.22-CALIBER PISTOL "PLINKERS"

A Association Field Day, held on November 8, at Portsmouth, Ohio, a spectacular pistol match was staged as a side show. The target used was not a difficult one, but a brittle one, which served to intensify the interest of the spectators. Regulation trap clay birds or blue rocks were used stationary

T THE Southern Ohio Fish and Game and at short range. Ties, which were frequent among the squad of pistoleers, were decided on similar targets over a distance of 100 feet. The crack squad shown in the photo above are, left to right: standing, E. M. Farris, M. J. Brown, W. E. Jones, W. J. Yates; sitting, D. L. Rush, and L. B. Compton, team manager.

#### SEVERAL THOUSAND ATTEND TURKEY SHOOT

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N OLD-TIME turkey shoot, featuring A muzzle-loading percussion-lock squirrel rifles, hot applebutter made on the grounds, greased pigs and poles, and, most significant of all, several thousand participants and spectators, was held on November 8 on the Aurora Country Club grounds, at Aurora,

Evidenced by the splendid attendance, the event had been most effectively promoted, and the shoot was given some fine publicity in the editorial columns and rotagravure sections of Cleveland newspapers.

According to the clippings, the turkey match was fired in ten-man relays, using assorted rifles, weighing from 7 to 14 pounds. The conditions called for one shot standing at 25 yards, on the small-bore target. There were 122 shooters, many of them graybearded old-timers.

D. C. Holcomb, gray-whiskered tinsmith of Newton Falls, Ohio, and connoisseur of Kentucky rifles, won the match. He won the \$10 gold piece and took home one of the turkeys.

#### DETROIT GETS MUNICIPAL RANGE

HE old quarters of Ladder Company No. 9, located on Grand River Avenue near 16th, Detroit, Mich., has been leased to the Michigan State Rifle Association for use as a rifle and pistol range. The only provision made by the Board of Fire Commissioners is that the fire-house target range be operated on a nonprofit basis.

The new target-practice quarters will be known as the Detroit Rifle and Revolver Range. A centrally located range has for a long time been the dream of Detroit shooters, and its realization reflects much credit on Lieut. Cols. P. D. Foster and M. A. Wiesenhoefer, whose joint efforts largely are responsible for the acquisition.

The building has all the facilities needed in the matter of heating, ventilation, and space. Separate ranges will be conducted on three levels. The basement will be used for four short range targets for beginners. The first floor will accommodate a 60-foot range and ten rifle or revolver targets. The third floor will be devoted to small-bore rifle and pistol matches, over the regulation gallery distance of 50 feet. It has space for eight targets. The second floor will hold the office, supply room, check room, club rooms, locker room, and instruction room.

The new range, open daily (except Sundays and holidays) from 3 to 6 p.m. and from 7 to 10 p.m., is in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Weisenhoefer, and will be operated on a definite schedule. The program for the month of December gives Mondays to the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion; Tuesdays to the Police, Bank Guards, etc.; Wednesdays to civilian rifle clubs; Thursdays, in succession to pistol, rifle, and turkey matches, respectively; Fridays to the Organized Reserves; Saturdays to schools and colleges in the first period, and to the general public after evening dinner.

A few club guns have been provided, but the plan is to have users of the range furnish their own guns. Ammunition may be purchased at the range. A range charge sufficient to meet operating expenses will be made.

The accessibility of the location is one of the admirable features of the new range. The convenient and adequate facilities for targetshooting which it offers should serve as a great stimulus to interest in marksmanship in and about Detroit.

One of the principal beneficiaries will be the Roosevelt Rifle and Revolver Club, often mentioned in the RIFLEMAN. This club held a small-bore rifle-shoot, sitting and kneeling, in a basement on Fullerton Avenue, on November 4. Of the seventeen scores reported, those winning cash prizes are appended: Gettys, 188 x 200; Francke, 180; Drew, 178; Miller, 177; and Gray, 175.

#### CHALLENGES

CHUETZEN RIFLEMEN OF IOWA chal-Ilenge any ten men in the United States for a postal team match. Conditions 100 shots per man at 75 feet, standing position, any .22-caliber rifle and any sights.-C. T. Westergaard, Whiting, Iowa.

THE HILLEN RIFLE CLUBS would like an offhand .30-caliber service rifle match. with service sights, 7 men shooting, 5 highest scores to count.-H. Lawrence Gan, Secretary, the Hillen Rifle Club, Hamilton P.O., Baltimore, Md.

THE GARY RAILWAYS RIFLE CLUB PISTOL TEAM is open for postal matches with other clubs. The only conditions are, 50 feet. .22-caliber; trigger pull must be not less than 2 pounds; all free pistols barred .- H. J. Buchholz, Secretary, Gary Railways Rifle Club, 1085 Broadway Gary, Ind.

THE STUYVESANT RIFLE CLUB, of Stuyvesant, N. Y., desires matches; 50 feet, gallery, N. R. A. rules, any position, and under any conditions .- E. W. Mange,

THE LUVERNE RIFLE CLUB issues a challenge to any rifle club anywhere for postal matches, either offhand or prone, or both; 40 shots at 50 feet; any .22-caliber rifle, any sights, and any triggers; 7 men shooting. scoring 5 high.—Archie Sanford, Secretary, Luverne Rifle Club, Luverne, Iowa.

#### HONOR ROLL-100 PER CENT N. R. A. CLUBS

(All club members are individual members of the N. R. A.)

SANTA PAULA RIFLE CLUB Mr. E. D. Stuart, Secy. 1245 Maine Street Santa Paula, Calif.

HOOSIER RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Jno. S. Michaelson, Secy.
227 E. Ohio Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

OILFIELD RIFLE CLUB Mr. Earl Montgomery, Secy. Ferdig, Mont.

SENECA RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Carl M. Snyder, Secy.
1112 N. Front Street
Reading, Pa.

GARY RAILWAYS RIFLE CLUB Mr. H. J. Buchholz, Secy. 116 W. 45th Avenue Gary, Ind.

SAN FRANCISCO TRAFFIC RIFLE AND
REVOLVER CLUBS
Mr. George Mildahn, Secy.
923 Central Avenue
San Francisco, Calif.

Monticello Rifle Club Mr. Henry D. Block, Secy. 130 Monticello Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

RIFLE CLUB OF SUPERIOR
Mr. M. J. Arbuckle, Secy.
Superior, Wyo.

Swiss Rifle Club
Mr. Isidor Ochsner, Secy.
General Delivery
Sumner, Wash.

WOODLAND RIFLE CLUB Mr. J. S. Tallman, Secy. Pleasantville, N. Y.

GREENVILLE RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Otello Ottman, Secy-Treas.
Greenville, Ohio

PECKVILLE RIFLE ASSOCIATION Mr. John E. Bridges, Secy. Rear 341 Maple Street Peckville, Pa.

ASTORIA RIFLE CLUB Mr. Wm. A. Bruno, Secy. 35-13 Walcott Avenue Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

CITIZENS RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Frank F. Arnold, Secy.
Forest City, Iowa

GENEVA RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB Mr. Donald L. Greene, Secy. 29 Lyceum Street Geneva, N. Y.

Norwich Rifle Club Mr. Jesse Wightman, Secy. 5 Hickory Street Norwich, N. Y.

HARPER COUNTY RIFLE CLUB Mr. H. C. Barrett, Secy. Anthony, Kans.

A. C. Spark Plug Rifle Club Mr. J. A. Prophet, Secy. 2427 Rascob Street Flint, Mich.

WAYNE RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB Mr. Ward L. Garner, Secy. 143 W. Main Street Wayne, Mich.

Spearville Rifle Club Mr. Ernest L. Ogle, Pres. Spearville, Kans.

GRAND MERE RIFLE CLUB Mr. Ray H. Mongreig, Secy. Stevensville, Mich.

R. AND H. RIFLE CLUB C. T. Gallinger, Secy. 8427 Frontier Avenue Niagara Falls, N. Y.

HOUSTON RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB Dr. W. E. Lipscomb, Secy. Medical Arts Building Houston, Tex.

FIFTH CITY RIFLE CLUB Mr. James R. Satava, Secy. 11113 Mt. Overlook Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

GEBO RIFLE CLUB Mr. Harry V. Black, Secy. Gebo, Wyo.

LAUREL RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Walter S. Welch, Jr., Secy.
Laurel, Miss.

Arrowhead Gun Club Mr. Theodore Roosevelt Benjamin, Secy.

San Bernardino, Calif.
GUSTINE RIFLE CLUB
Mr. H. E. Becker, Secv.

Mr. H. E. Becker, Secy.-Treas. Box No. 23 Gustine, Merced Co., Calif.

TROPHY MATCH PROMISES EXCITING FINALE

A LTHOUGH many of the high contestants in the 1930 American Rifleman Trophy Match piled up excellent scores during the past month, the "young blood" of the competition, seven-month-old Mare Island Club of California, continues to lead, by a wide margin, the race for the two beautiful trophies, life memberships, and many other prizes to be awarded the winners at the close of this novel event.

That the Mare Islanders tackled the difficult job of leading such hard-working clubs as comprise the leaders' list, is creditable. The splendid manner in which they have handled the lead, however, has served as an inspiration to every competitor.

Present indications point to a close race for second place in the finals. Shawano, of Wisconsin, has tightened its grip on the coveted position. It is closely followed, however, by the Dayton (Ohio) Power and Light Company Rifle Club, which has in the past month made remarkable progress, having added 40 points and jumping from fifth to third place. The Chicago young people (Centennial Junior Rifle Club) are running close on the heels of these two high competitors, also having added materially to their score during this last lap.

Much credit is due three of the high contenders for their spirited perseverance in trying for prizes and high honors in this competition. Sioux Valley Rifle Club, of Akron, Iowa, Palo Alto Rod and Gun Club, and the Burbank Rifle and Revolver Club, both of California, have all maintained places in the leaders' group throughout this year and last.

Congratulations, Lake Region Rifle Club! the Devil's Lake, N. Dak., shooters have made a spectacular jump from fifteenth to tenth place since we last heard from them.

Thirteen clubs, having passed the 100-point mark, are now in line for, at least, consolation prizes, and it is practically a certainty that every club in the leaders' group will have accomplished this by the close of the competition. This will establish a new record in the history of the Trophy Match, and is indicative of the growing interest and enthusiasm on the part of energetic club secretaries and their fellow club members. Looking back over last year's accomplishments, it is noticeable that only five clubs had been successful in reaching this goal.

Standings of the fifteen high clubs to

#### NEW DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PISTOL CLUB ORGANIZES

ON THE evening of December 9 more than a score of Metropolitan Police service and reserve officers and N. R. A. members held a meeting in downtown Washington, and organized a new pistol club, which acquired the official title of the Washington Pistol Club.

The purpose of the new club is to promote interest in marksmanship among military, police, and armed United States Government service members in the District of Columbia. The officers elected were: Maj. H: D. Murray, president; Police Lieut. L. C. Kelley, of the Seventh Precinct, vice president; E. J. La Force, of the Seventh Precinct, secretary; Homer H. Hartman, of the Traffic Bureau, treasurer; Lieut. H. J. Hunt, U. S. Army, military instructor, Georgetown University, executive officer.

#### RIFLE CLUBS JOINTLY ENTERTAIN DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMAN

By LEO E. ORVIS

WHEN I received a letter from Mr. James F. McCue, our N. R. A. State Secretary, stating that Harry Renshaw, high man in the 1930 United States International Team, and now an officer on the United States Coast Guard vessel Tahoe, would visit me within a few days, I anticipated a pleasant meeting and some real enjoyment in hearing of the experiences of this celebrated young shooter and I certainly was not disappointed.

As soon as I learned that Mr. Renshaw would be in port for a couple of weeks, I set about discussing ways and means of properly celebrating the visit of so distinguished a rifleman and after some conference with the executive committee of both Mare Island Rifle and Revolver Club and the Vallejo Rifle and Pistol Club, it was decided to hold a joint party of the two clubs, and the following

program was adopted:

First, to hold a little impromptu rifle match in the gallery, entering a team from Mare Island and one from Vallejo, the team captains to draw straws to decide which one would have the honor, and incidentally the distinct advantage, of having Mr. Renshaw shoot on his team. As team captain of the Mare Island outfit I drew and-lost; so we had the handicap of having the top man of the World Champion Free-Rifle Team shoot against us. We knew that Mr. Renshaw would have many interesting things to tell us, so we cut the rifle match to a one-position match to save time, to be fired prone, a nine-man team representing each club.

When the smoke of battle cleared away we found that Vallejo Rifle Club had won the match by 5 points, and we were well satisfied with the outcome, all things considered. The

scores follow:

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VALLEJO CLUB, 859	MARE ISLAND CLUB, 854
Wilson 97	O'Brien 97
Waters 91	Tassler 97
Smith 96	Martin 97
Berg 100	Lear 98
Renshaw 100	Inman 90
Katzenberger, Jr 92	Weber 88
Irving 96	Jackway 97
Katzenberger, Sr 96	Orvis 100
Hamlin 91	Yuravich 90

After the match we adjourned to the dining room, which is a very attractive part of the gallery of the Vallejo Rifle and Pistol Club, where we held this little party, and there partook of some delicious clam chowder and accompanying fixins which had been previously prepared by Al. Berg and Jack Mahlstead, able chefs of the Vallejo outfit, the whole thing being planned and worked out by Herb. Krueger, the live-wire secretary-treasurer of that very active club.

After the inner man had been attended to President Mose Leonard, of Vallejo Club, by a few well-chosen words welcomed the guest of honor and, then and there, left the writer "holding the bag" by turning over the chair to me right after I had inhaled so much clam chowder that I could scarcely talk, much less "elocute." I have a strong hunch that Mose was himself in a state of temporary physical incapacity, and therefore passed the buck.

Saving the best till last we called on Mr. Bowerman, from Benicia Arsenal, and he gave us an interesting talk on material at the Arsenal which can be purchased through the D. C. M. Mr. Belknap, the old man of the rifle-shooting clan hereabouts, gave us an interesting talk, and passing over a number of loyal followers of the grooved tube we next called up the real treat of the evening and principal purpose of the meeting, the talk by Harry Renshaw. There isn't space here to give even an outline of the interesting and instructive subjects covered by his talk: suffice to say, it was even better than we expected, and believe me we expected plenty. Of course he thoroughly covered the International Matches-origin, history, purpose, course, guns, etc.

One valuable service rendered by Mr. Renshaw during the course of the evening was the demonstration of the correct shooting positions with the service rifle, and without doubt much benefit will be derived by a number of shooters as a result of this instruction. The party broke up about midnight and everyone wended his way homeward feeling that a very profitable and pleasant evening had been spent, and a very high regard for Harry Renshaw, United States International Free Rifle Team of 1930 and now Ensign Harry Renshaw, U. S. C. G.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

S A GENERAL rule National Head-A quarters is glad enough to receive complaints. We would much rather have a man complain promptly when something goes wrong, so that it can be adjusted to his satisfaction, than we would to have him nurse a grudge which in many cases is unfounded.

On the recent circular letter which went to all members relative to the possibility of increasing the membership of the Association ten times over in a period of nine years, the following came back to us:

"We sent in our ten bucks about a year ago and have not been able to get a reply to our letters why we have not received our charter and equipment. Don't think so much of that service.

"ROGERS, Secretary."

No initials, no club name, no address, We wonder if the same kind of correspondence on the part of Brother Rogers in the past accounts for his failure to get any action on his ten dollars.

This is quoted not as a horrible example, but merely as typical of many of the complaints which you hear about around the country concerning N. R. A. service. Headquarters can hardly reply to correspondents who do not give their address or even take the trouble to sign their initials.

#### CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON SPON-SORS RIFLE CLUB

By H. I. MARSHALL

THE State of California is to be congratu-I lated upon its good judgment in the selection of a man of such sterling character and foresight as the warden of the State Prison at San Quentin, Marin County, Calif.

Warden James B. Holohan has won the respect and admiration of his charges as well as his personnel of officers and guards. A man of quiet bearing and kindly face, there is no mistaking his determination in line of duty. Fearless almost to a fault, he walks among his charges throughout the prison unattended by guards, and it is not uncommon to hear some convict remark when he has passed by, "There's a regular guy."

Of particular interest to the readers of the RIFLEMAN is the warden's interest in the shooting game, and his foresight in organizing a rifle club among the guards at San Quentin

A good rifle and revolver shot himself, he believes that his guards should be highly efficient in the handling of firearms; and as a result has placed the full responsibility of the training of his men in the hands of a very able and enthusiastic rifleman and leader, Capt. James Bledsoe, assisted by Capt. Fred Hogeboom, team coach.

Captain Bledsoe, who is captain of the guard at the prison, has personally supervised the construction of a very fine rifle and revolver range on the prison grounds, which has been sadly needed for many years.

The rifle range is ideally located in a little valley on the outer boundary of the prison property, less than a mile from the prison proper, facing almost due north.

The butts are placed at the base of a very steep hill of about 300 feet elevation, with steep hills on both sides as well, making a range which from the point of safety, direction, and accessibility leaves nothing to be desired.

The target butts consist of a well-drained pit about 8 feet deep and timbered all around, wide enough to accommodate three sets of double target carriers, one of which is installed. Two sets which have been donated to the San Quentin Club by the Marin Rifle Club will be installed shortly.

The extreme range at present (January, 1930) is 200 yards, with phones installed and a well-graded firing line, with benches and a small equipment shelter which may be enlarged later for winter shooting.

The pistol range lies off on the right close by, and was so well planned and laid out that both ranges may be fired on simultaneously without the slightest element of danger to the contestants. An indoor gallery is also under way as space is being made available.

With the enthusiasm shown by Captain Bledsoe and the San Quentin Rifle Club, and with the wise support given by Warden Holohan, the writer looks forward to a larger, longer range and the development of a team which will hold its own with any in the State.

The remarkable progress made by the club (Continued on page 34)

### Behind the Scenes at N. R. A. National Headquarters

N ORDER that N. R. A. members may IN ORDER that IS. IS. Is become a little better acquainted with the general set-up, personnel, and activities here at National Headquarters, we intend to publish during the ensuing year a series of brief sketches, one in each issue, telling something about the different members of the N. R. A. staff here in Washington, and giving a few high lights on some of the more interesting phases of the activities carried on at National Headquarters in the promotion of shooting throughout the country. Each article will have at least one picture.

It would seem appropriate to begin this series with a picture and brief description of the Barr Building, where the Association has its home

The Barr Building is one of the newest office buildings in the Nation's Capital, and

is situated on 17th Street, between I and K Streets, Northwest. This is a part of the city into which the larger and better business interests are gradually moving. The N. R. A. has had its headquarters in the Barr Building since November, 1927, having moved in within a month or so after the completion of the building.

The N. R. A. offices are located on the eighth floor, and occupy a floor space of 4,650 square feet, which represents considerably more than one-half of the total floor area. Without exception, N. R. A. members and others who visit the offices for the first time are amazed at their size and at the magnitude and scope of N. R. A. operations. The N. R. A. offices are bright, cheerful, and well-ventilated. They are well above most of the surrounding buildings, giving attractive

views of the city from many of the windows, with plenty of fresh air and cooling breezes during the warmer summer months. three floors above form an effective barrier against the heat of the summer sun. In addition to this office space, the N. R. A. Service Company has a supply base and storage room in the basement occupying 1,200 square feet of floor space.

Since moving into the Barr Building, the Association has had repeatedly to annex additional office space to make room for increasing growth and activity. If the present rate of growth continues it will not be many years before the N. R. A. offices will occupy the entire floor. The present working force consists of 12 men and 24 women.

#### CAFIFORNIA STATE PRISON SPON-SORS RIFLE CLUB

(Continued from page 33)

members in the short space of time in which they have been organized and affiliated with the N. R. A. may be summed up in three words-"wise prison officials."

The guards are given a thorough course of training in marksmanship with rifle, revolver, shotgun and Thompson sub-machine gun, using stationary, bobbing, and moving targets; also a course in military and police strategy and tactics in firing, as well as in disarming and disabling. One of the first duties of a new guard is to go out on the range, where he is put through his paces.

#### STUART SCOTT

T HIS home, Wild Cliff, New Rochelle. A N. Y., after an illness of about three weeks, Stuart Scott died on December 9. With his passing the National Rifle Association lost one of its prominent Directors and one of its finest sportsmen. He was elected a Director of the Association in 1926 and had served continuously from that time.

Stuart Scott was 63 years old at the time of his death. In spite of thirty years' active service as a member of the New York Stock Exchange he could always find time to lend his personal and financial support to the shooting game. He was a familiar figure on the ranges at Camp Perry, accompanied by his youngest son, and the fellowship which existed between the man and the boy was eloquent testimony to the personality and the characteristics of the man. He was never too busy to take an interest in the shooting education of the younger generation. He was never so interested in the winning of a rifle match that the price of victory might be ever so slightly at the cost of good sportsmanship. It was a commonplace performance for Stuart Scott to endorse his cash prize checks over to some shooting enterprise in ' need of funds at the moment. He will be mourned by a host of personal friends, and the loss of such a sportsman will be keenly felt by the rifle-shooting game.

The very real sympathy of the National Rifle Association, its officers and members, is extended to the wife, two sons, and a daughter who survive him.



The Barr Building

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(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle,)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

# **Making Shooting History**

WITH the trend ever forward the National Rifle Association Junior Rifle Corps has again offset all previous accomplishments by increasing its activities and growth for the fifth consecutive year. Close co-operation and attention to kindred organizations such as the schools, Y. M. C. A.'s, churches, Boy Scout Troops, private and institutional boy and girl camps has to a large extent made this record possible. Affiliated Senior Rifle Clubs and the American Legion sponsoring Junior groups, and the Order of the DeMolay, also have a share in the training of Junior Marksmanship.

We must also pay tribute to that great body of men and women interested in the welfare of the boys and girls of the country as leaders of organized groups, teaching them the all-important meaning of the safe and accurate handling of the rifle. Many of the leaders have not only a thorough knowledge of the sport and its teaching, but the enthusiasm gained through interest shown by the Junior members has made them want to learn more about this constructive training. In fact, as a result of the Junior work any number of leaders have either organized or affiliated with Senior clubs in their community and have taken on annual membership in the Association.

The increased interest and activity during the past year reaches into every department in the Corps. Individual membership, club affiliation, qualifications and individual and team matches have all shown a most decided gain. Resorting to comparative figures for 1929 and 1930 we find the following facts: Better than 5,000 individuals affiliated as annual members of the Association, competing in the individual matches and for individual qualifications. This compares with but 4,000 for 1929. Seven hundred and seventeen rifle clubs were chartered in the high schools, Y. M. C. A.'s and kindred organizations, all under adult leadership. This is an increase of 109 clubs, the members competing not only for individual decorations but in the many individual and team matches. In the individual qualification course there are seventeen distinct steps for fourteen decorations from Pro-Marksman to Distinguished Rifleman. During the year 35,634 decorations were qualified for, as compared with 28,785, an increase in activity of 6,849 awards. Comparative figures for the two years, with the amount of increase for all stages in the course, are listed below:

	1929	1930	Increase
Pro-Marksman	9,808	11,834	2,026
Marksman	7,449	8,596	1,147
Sharpshooter		5,195	1,039
Bars	7,080	9,620	2,540
Expert Rifleman	200	278	78
Distinguished Rifleman	34	37	3

Of the 300 Junior Rifle Corps instructors who successfully completed the Correspondence Instructors' Training Course, thereby receiving an instructor's commission, 74 qualified for the instructor's medal.

Throughout the program of individual and team matches competition was always keen, due to increased entries. In the biweekly plan of team matches conducted in three short series, better than sixty teams fired every other week over a period of eight months. In each series, consisting of six matches, there are three divisions, and three high teams in each series of matches received trophies. The individual and team accomplishments over the year follows:

#### BIWEEKLY MATCHES

FIRST SERIES WINNERS

Division A-Western High School, Washington, D. C.

Division B—Malden High School First Team, Malden, Mass.

Division C-Malden High School Second Team, Malden, Mass.

Expert Division—Kemper Military School First Team, Boonville, Mo.

#### SECOND SERIES WINNERS

Division A-Western High School, Washington, D. C.

Division B—Turlock Union High School, Turlock, Calif.

Division C-Dundee High School, Dundee, Ill.

Expert Division — Fresno High School, Fresno, Calif.

#### THIRD SERIES WINNERS

Division A-Western High School, Washington, D. C.

Division B—Turlock Union High School, Turlock, Calif.

Division C-Dundee High School, Dundee, Ill.

Expert Division — Fresno High School, Fresno, Calif.

#### WINNERS THREE SERIES

Division A-Western High School, Washington, D. C.

Division B-Turlock Union High School, Turlock, Calif.

Division C-Malden High School Second Team, Malden, Mass.

Expert Division—Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.

INTERSCHOLASTIC TYRO TEAM MATCH New Trier High School, Winnetka, Ill.

GIRLS' INTERSCHOLASTIC TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP Central High School Girls, Washington, D. C.

N. R. A. MILITARY SCHOOL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

N. R. A. INTERSCHOLASTIC TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP Fresno High School, Fresno, Calif.

AMERICAN LEGION JUNIOR TEAM MATCH Mahoning Junior Legion Rifle Club, Youngstown, Ohio.

INDIVIDUAL SCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP William Collins, Washington, D. C.

A. J. McGuire, Kemper Military School.

INDIVIDUAL JUNIOR GALLERY CHAMPIONSHIP Willoughby Sheane, Bridgeport, Conn.

INDIVIDUAL JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP Lawrence Wilkens, Norwood, Ohio.

JUNIOR SUMMER CAMP TEAM MATCHES
BOYS' DIVISION

Camp Wigwam, Harrison, Me.

GIRLS' DIVISION

Camp Alleghany, Ronceverte, W. Va.

CAMP PERRY JUNIOR MATCHES

Prone Match, Group A—Richard Heiler, Altoona, Pa.

Prone Match, Group B—Francis W. Parker, III, Highland Park, Ill.

Prone-Sitting Match, Group A-Milton Miller, Columbus, Ohio.

Prone-Sitting Match, Group B—Francis W. Parker, III, Highland Park, Ill.

Prone-Sitting-Kneeling Match, Group A— Christopher Markham, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Prone-Sitting-Kneeling Match, Group B— Francis W. Parker, III, Highland Park, Ill. Prone-Sitting-Kneeling-Standing, Group A— Christopher Markham, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Prone - Sitting - Kneeling - Standing Match, Group B—Francis W. Parker, III, Highland Park, Ill.

National Individual Championship-Lawrence Wilkens, Norwood, Ohio.

#### 1931 REAFFILIATIONS

Having just completed the most successful year in history, the Junior Rifle Corps now steps out into the new year with prospects for more successes than ever. Individual members of the Corps have responded promptly to requests forwarded direct for reaffiliation. It is expected, of course, that we will lose a number of our old friends due to age restrictions, which eliminate anyone from competing in the Junior program when they have reached their nineteenth birthday. This does not necessarily mean that thy are lost to the game as there are newer fields to conquer in the more complete Senior program of the N. R. A. For those who have been slow to submit your applications and reaffiliation fees of 25 cents, we urge you to reaffiliate promptly in order to be eligible for the many individual championship matches that take place this month.

During the current month three distinct championships are being decided. The matches fired are the Individual Scholastic Championship, the Individual Military School Championship, and the Junior Gallery Championship. The entry fee in each event is 25 cents, and final returns are due at National Headquarters on or before February 1.

All Junior Club affiliations for 1930 expired on December 31, and clubs and members to be eligible to continue with qualifications and compete in the many team matches arranged for the year must reorganize, and submit a revised list of the club membership and officers with the \$5 club reaffiliation fee. The second series of five Biweekly Matches also get under way during this month, and if teams are to receive full credit for their scores and standing in each of these events they must place themselves in good standing promptly.

There are other team matches to look forward to which are scheduled during the months of February and March. In February the Interscholastic Tyro Team Match will be fired and in March the Girls' Interscholastic Team Championship, the N. R. A. Military School Team Championship, and the Interscholastic Team Championship.

Thousands of our club members have qualified for the various individual stages in marksmanship and have accordingly received each month the Junior Rifle Corps News. In mailing out notices for reaffiliation, club members have also been circularized with the thought that as members of a local club it would be to their advantage to tie up direct with National Headquarters and affiliate as individual members in order to have every advantages of affiliation. These applications are now arriving at National Headquarters in large numbers. It would be mutually beneficial if every club member in the Corps in addition to their local membership affiliated with the National Rifle Association Junior Rifle

The Junior News will again be mailed to club members as they qualify for medal decorations. Members of clubs in good standing for 1931 who are medal winners may continue to receive this mailing monthly by so advising National Headquarters. The stencil on file will then be brought over from the 1930 to the 1931 active files.

One other suggestion for our club members: Unless you are certain that your rifle club has already been placed in good standing for 1931, see your instructor at once and help him with the reorganizing of the club. Rule books and membership buttons will be provided for any new members who are taking on the instruction and program of firing for the first time.

Individual and club members of the Corps can render your organization a real service, interesting and affiliating your many friends, acquainting them with the constructive training in marksmanship. Bear in mind that the object of the Junior Rifle Corps is to teach every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.

## ENTRIES OPEN FOR SECOND SERIES OF BIWEEKLY TEAM MATCHES

THE second of the three series of five Biweekly Team Matches opens this month. With better than 80 teams shooting it out for standing in the first series of matches, it is quite probable that this number will be increased to fully 100 teams for the second series.

The simplicity of the plan providing for divisions and groups of teams of an approximate shooting strength, makes this plan of team matches popular. Although the matches are fired every other week over a period of eight months, the plan provides for three short series of five matches each, with prizes to the three high teams in each division at the close of each series. This arrangement breaks down one long contest and provides for three winners during a year. Dividing 'the teams into divisions by their five high-man team score in the first match, the A Group consists of teams scoring 480 or better out of a possible 500. The B Group consists of teams with scores of 455 through 479, and the C Division of teams making scores below 455. The additional incentives in the

form of points for standing in each match and the possibility of advancing from one division to another of a higher rank hold the interest throughout the contest.

That is the plan, to create greater oncouragement and higher classification. If your team happens to be one that has not as yet submitted its entry, send in the \$1 entry fee promptly in order to obtain the official match targets for the complete series of five national team matches.

## EXPERTS AND DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

The long list of Junior members who have completed the intermediate stages of Pro-Marksman, Marksman, Sharpshooter, and Possible Bara leading to Expert Rifleman was increased by twenty during the past month. These members having received their diplomas and Expert Rifleman medals are now qualified to compete for the highest individual Junior decoration—that of Distinguished Rifleman.

The requirements for this decoration are somewhat harder in that the five bull's-eye targets must be used and scores on a target are made consecutively. Ten targets are required in each of the four positions, but they need not be made consecutively. Two of our Experts have completed the grade and are now the proud possessors of the Distinguished Rifleman award.

#### EXPERT RIFLEMEN

Paul McNeil, St. Louis, Mo. Arthur Andres, Tacoma, Wash. Robert Brown, Los Angeles, Calif. Martin Higgins, Toledo, Ohio. Melville Ruggles, Toledo, Ohio. Fred Roe, Ossining, N. Y. Arthur Worseck, St. Louis, Mo. Paul Keith, Ir., Coffevville, Kans. Vincent J. Pfoser, St. Paul, Minn. Harry Lyman, Middlefield, Conn. J. H. Holmes, Boonville, Mo. Carter Johnston, Lexington, Kv. Ward Linford, Wollaston, Mass. Vincent J. Tiefenbrunn, St. Louis, Mo. Clarence Robyn, St. Louis, Mo. Guy Swannock, Porterville, Calif. John Henderson, Green River, Wyo. Albert Iverson, Portchester, N. Y. Paul Fansler, Greenwich, Conn. James M. Brown, Coffeyville, Kans.

DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN
G. P. Johannes, Boonville, Mo.
Hampton Weed, Porterville, Calif.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TROPHY MATCH

SIXTEEN high schools were represented in the New York Stock Exchange Rifle Trophy Match recently held at the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y. The New York Stock Exchange did not enter a team in this year's competition.

This trophy is contested for annually by teams from New York City High Schools and the Stock Exchange, until won three times (Continued on page 38) d

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#### WINNERS BIWEEKLY MATCHES, FIRST SERIES

THE Warren Harding High School, of ■ Bridgeport, Conn., the Iowa City High School, of Iowa City, Iowa, Central High School, of St. Paul, Minn., and the first team of the Kemper Military School, of Boonville, Mo., were the big shots taking first place in their respective divisions in the first series of biweekly team matches.

In this first series of five biweekly team matches running from October through December, 13 teams competed in the A Group of prone shooting outfits. Of this number five teams were first-classed in the B Division, but advanced scores took them into keener competition. These teams were the Canon City High School Girls, of Canon City, Colo.; the Evanston Township High School, of Evanston, Ill.; Washington University, of St. Louis, Mo.; Central High School, of Bridgeport, Conn.; and the first team of the New Trier High School, of Winnetka, Ill. Warren Harding High and the boys' team at Western High School in Washington were at it nip-and-tuck for first place standing throughout the series. The final match determined the winners, Warren Harding High placing first with a total of 1,440 points over the series, followed by Western High with 1,350 points. Canon City Boys' Team, of Canon City, Colo., came

third with 1,110 points. In the B Division 25 teams competed for standing over the series of five matches. Of this number 9 teams were advanced from the less-experienced group of teams in the C Division. These advancing teams were the first team of the Owensboro High School. of Owensboro, Ky.; Wilby High School, of Waterbury, Conn.; the first team of the Lewis and Clark High School, of Spokane, Wash.; the second team of the New Trier High School, of Winnetka, Ill.; Morgan Park High, of Chicago, Ill.; Moline Junior Rifle Club, of Moline, Ill.; Troop K Boy Scouts, of Lock Haven, Pa.; the Bronxville High School, of Bronxville, N. Y.; and the Cony High, of Augusta, Me. Totaling 760 points over the series, Iowa City High School, of Iowa City, Iowa, took winning honors, with the Turlock Union High School, of Turlock, Calif., close on their heels for second place honors and a total of 700 points. Deerfield

Shields High, of Highland Park, Ill., came third with 600 points.

Thirty-three rifle teams fought it out in the C Group. Over the five matches the Central High School, of St. Paul, Minn., and the second team of the Malden High School, of Malden, Mass., tied with 350 points apiece. Breaking this tie by aggregating the total team score over the series, the Central High School team outranked Malden by a lone point, having a total score of 2,272 against 2,271. Malden High's second team was given second-place standing. The Beloit American Legion Junior Rifle Club, of Beloit, Wis., and the third team of Malden were tied for third place. Taking the aggregate scores over the series, Beloit American Legion Junior Club was given third place, as their total team scores bettered those of Malden by 7 points, Beloit having a total of 2,249 and Malden 2,242. The winners in each division have been awarded cup trophies.

In the select Expert Division of teams in which the matches are fired prone and standing, that hard-shooting first team of the Kemper Military School, of Boonville, Mo., made a clean sweep of the series, taking first place in each of the five matches for a possible of 500 points. Sixteen teams entered the position section of the matches. Malden and Evanston Township High, also represented in the prone matches, finished in order with 440 and 380 points. Kemper has taken the cup trophy for this division in the first series.

The second series of five biweekly team matches now under way is a continuation of the first series, and teams re-entering will again compete in the divisions in which they were last classified. Several clubs made a score of a higher division rating in the final match of the first series, and they will from now on compete among teams listed in the advanced group. With winners announced at the close of each series of matches points are totaled for the three series and final winners at the close of the contest.

## BIWEEKLY MATCHES, FIRST SERIES—BULLETIN NO. 5

	A DIVISION School and location	Score	Points	Total
	Canon City High Boys (3rd place), Canon City, Colo	495		1,110
	Warren Harding High (1st place), Bridgeport, Conn		270	1,440
	Evanston Township High, Evanston, Ill.	491	240	950
	Western High School (2nd place), Washington, D. C		210	1,350
	Canon City High Girls, Canon City, Colo	489	180	950
	Middletown High School, Middletown, Conn	489	180	1,080
	Ardmore High School, Ardmore, Okla	486	150	150
	Richmond Hill High, Richmond Hill, N. Y	486	150	810
	Central High School, Bridgeport, Conn	483	120	360
	Fresno High School, Fresno, Calif.	483	120	960
	New Trier High, 1st Team, Winnetka, Ill.	480	90	510
	Washington University, St. Louis, Mo	480	90	570
13.	Blodgett Vocation High, 1st, Syracuse, N. Y	474	60	720

	Syracuse, N. Y	474	60	720
	B DIVISION			
		Scors	Points	Total
1	Cameron Junior Club,*	20017		2
1.	Alexandria Va	485	200	500
2	Alexandria, Va Kingswood School,*	200	200	000
	W. Hartford, Conn	485	200	340
3.	W. Hartford, Conn			
	Iowa City, Iowa	481	180	760
4.	Troop K Boy Scouts,* Lock Haven, Pa			
_	Lock Haven, Pa	481	180	420
5.	Deerfield Shields (3rd place), Highland Park, Ill.			
	Turlock Union High (2nd	479	160	600
0.	place), Turlock, Calif	477	140	700
177	V M C A let Weem	411	140	100
6.	Y. M. C. A., 1st Team, South Bend, Ind	477	140	500
0	Malden High, 1st Team,	211	140	300
0.	Malden, Mass	473	120	500
n	Bronxville High School,	210	120	300
υ.	Bronxville, N. Y	470	100	250
0	Lewis and Clark High, 1st,	210	100	200
u.	Spokane, Wash	460	80	240
1	C TTI-L C-L1		00	W-31
A.	Augusta, Me	467	60	130
9	Lincoln High Girls.			
· a.	Tacoma, Wash	467	60	60
2	Longmont Junior Rifle Club,			-
	Longmont, Colo	467	60	60
14.	Blodgett Voca. High, 2nd,			
	Syracuse, N. Y	466	40	180
15	New Trier High, 2nd,			
	Winnetka, Ill	465	20	200
0	Owenshore High 1st Team			

17. Central High School, Syracuse, N. Y.

18.	Logan County High,	400	140
10	Sterling, Colo	462	 140
	Upper Darby, Pa	462	 
20.	Lincoln High School,		
91	Salina, Kans	450	 
	Chicago, Ill	456	 190
22.	Moline Junior Rifle Club,		
0.0	Moline, Ill.	450	 250
23.	Wilby High School, Waterbury, Conn	450	 190
	Bonita Union High School,		
	La Verne, Calif		 160

* A Division teams for second serie	* A	A Division	teams	for	second	series
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	o DIVISION			m-4-1
	School and location	Score	Points	Total Pts.
1.	Malden High, 2nd Team.*			
-	Malden High, 2nd Team,* (2nd place), Malden, Mass	468	100	350
2.	Central High School * (1st			
2	place), St. Paul, Minn Malden High, 3rd Team,*	467	90	350
	Malden, Mass	457	80	250
	Manistee High School,* Manistee, Mich	457	80	90
5.	Beloit American Legion R. C.			
8	(3rd place), Beloit, Wis Dundee High School,	455	70	250
	Dundee, Ill	454	60	110
7.	Boy Scout Junior Rifle Club,			-
n	Beverly, Mass.	450	50	70
a.	Germantown High School,	450	50	110
9	Logan Hts Cong R C	400	50	110
0.	Germantown, Pa Logan Hts. Cong. R. C., San Diego, Calif	449	40	80
10	Lafavette High Bove			00
	Lafayette, La	447	30	30
11.	Lafayette, La. Trinity School Rifle Club,			
	New York, N. Y Owensboro High, 2nd Team,	447	30	30
12.	Owensboro High, 2nd Team,	444	0.0	440
10	Diedest Voss Wish Cohool	444	20	110
10.	Owensboro, Ky.  Blodgett Voca. High School, 3rd, Syracuse, N. Y.	441	10	70
14	Arcadia High School,	447	10	10
2	Arcadia, Ind	424		
15.	Lewis and Clark High, 2nd,			
	Spokane, Wash	423		
16.	Y. M. C. A., 2nd Team, South Bend, Ind.			
	South Bend, Ind	410		50
17.				
10	South Bend, Ind	406		
18.	Ketchikan High School, Ketchikan, Alaska	204		
10	Rising Sun Rifle Club,	384	* * *	
LO.	Kohler, Wis.	389		
20.	Lafavette High Girls.			
	Lafayette, La	350		
_				

*	B	Division	teams	for	second	series.

*	B Division teams for second a	series.		
	EXPERT DIVISION School and location		Points	Total
	Kemper Military School, 1st, (winner), Boonville, Mo	893	100	500
	Malden High School, Malden, Mass	849	90	440
	Evanston Township High, Evanston, Ill Kemper Military School, 3rd,	848	80	380
	Boonville, Mo	842	70	160
	St. Louis, Mo		60	290
7.	Boonville, Mo		50	270
8.	Spokane, Wash		50 40	230
9.	Francis W. Runge R. C., Evanston, Ill.		30	50
0.	Boy Scout J. R. C., Beverly, Mass		20	20
	Bonita Union High School, La Verne, Calif			100
	Centennial Junior Rifle Club,			210

#### MOSTLY PERSONAL

LITTLE GLORIA ROUPE, one of the very young members of the Junior Rifle Corps, is stepping right along in her qualifications toward the grade of Expert Riflemen in the Junior Rifle Corps. Already she has completed the four bars fired prone, and the latest sets of targets received at Headquarters qualified her through the sitting position. Gloria is but eight years old and lives at Raymore, Mo. Her dad is eagerly watching her progress with the rifle, coaching her on the range at all times. At this continued rate she will no doubt be listed among our select group of Expert Rifleman with an aim to receive the highest honor of the Corpsthe Distinguished Rifleman award.

A great deal of enthusiasm has been created among the San Diego Y. M. C. A. riflemen through indivdiual and team competitions with nearby outfits. These events are conducted for the most part on the "Y" range, which has been afforded excellent equipment. One of the leading banks in the city loaned the use of their five-target range fully equipped. In addition, the club is furnished with three Winchester muskets; two Winchesters Model 57 and two Model 52 Winchesters. Through these accommodations every member in the club is given ample time for advancement, and Instructor Jamison advises that a noticeable improvement is being made in the individual scores.

During the summer months these youngsters go to Camp Marston, also of San Diego, and enjoy a carefully-planned schedule of outdoor activities.

Capt. R. C. Jones is right after the riflemen at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., in an effort to develop a crack team. Everyone is encouraged to make a try at the range for individual standing, and in addition to the small-caliber firing, special accommodations are made to give the members an opportunity to qualify over the longer range distances at one of the nearby barracks.

Evanston Township High School, of Evanston, Ill., easily overcame the riflemen representing Deerfield Shields High School, of Highland Park, Ill., in a recent shoulder-to-shoulder shoot on the Evanston Gallery. The match was fired in the prone and standing positions, ten members constituting each team, the five high scores to count for the team total. Honors on the Evanston team were carried off by Team Captain Heinkel with 175 x 200, followed by W. Proctor with a total of 173 points. Team Captain Jim Butterworth and Todd tied for high place on the Deerfield Shields Team.

Affiliated school clubs throughout the country have been especially active in the team events conducted during the past few months, and from the many reports of individual achievement we find them to be equally as interested in this phase of the program.

Kemper Military School, of Boonville, Mo., leads by a large margin in the total reports submitted to date, having qualified 38 Pro-Marksmen, 37 Marksmen, 33 Sharpshooters, 57 bars, 1 Expert Rifleman, and 1 Distinguished Rifleman. The Bronxville High School, of Bronxville, N. Y., follows with a total of 34 decorations, while the Onondaga Valley Academy, of Syracuse, N. Y., is recorded with 29 qualifications. Winfield High School, of Winfield, Kans., has made a fine showing of 27 awards qualified for, the Old Pueblo Small-Bore Rifle Club, of Tucson, Ariz., with 19 decorations presented, Bangor High School, of Bangor, Me., 17, and the Middlefield Boys' Rifle Club, of Middlefield, Conn., has recently awarded 12 qualifications, to include one Expert Rifleman medal won by Harry Lyman.

These clubs are to be congratulated on their progress, which we trust will continue through the coming new year.

#### COMMISSIONED INSTRUCTORS

Chester F. Melendy, Wollaston, Mass. Paul E. Noll, New Bloomfield, Pa. Geraldine Johnston, Manhattan, Kans. Ogden King, Storrs, Conn. Richard Doty, McIvor, Mich. Arthur E. Bockers, Toledo, Ohio. W. F. Brown, Boonville, Mo. Frederick Crawford, Kansas City, Mo. J. M. Ernst, San Rafael, Calif. A. T. Dunham, University City, Mo. J. H. Holmes, Boonville, Mo.

After several elimination contests to include all members of the club, the Individual Championship of Grover Cleveland High School, St. Louis, Mo., was fired on the first of December. The two highest scorers-Charles Good and Vincent Tiefenbrunn-were selected to fire the final stage of three shots prone, three shots sitting, two kneeling and two standing in each of the three ten-minute auditorium sessions following the lunch periods. A large blackboard was provided for each shooter, on which the shots were located and the score indicated as each was fired. Tiefenbrunn, who recently qualified as Expert Rifleman in the N. R. A. J. R. C., proved the better shot in the first and second sessions, thereby winning the special medal award and the Individual Championship of the school.

Scores as made in the First, Second, and Third Auditoriums follow:

First Auditorium: Tiefenbrunn ... ... 92 89

Good ....

Second Auditorium: Tiefenbrunn .... 92 Good Third Auditorium: Tiefenbrunn 85 Good .....

#### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TROPHY MATCH

(Continued from page 36)

by one of these, in which event the winning team will retain the trophy permanently.

The match was won by Jamaica High School with a score of 1,019, and the runnerup was Morris High School with 988. Consistent team scoring won for Jamaica, considering their highest individual placed only seventh. Morris was helped by the high individual scores of Heimoff and Chaber, who placed first and second. The winning team is to have its name engraved on the trophy and the members of the winning team received silver medals. The runner-up team, Morris High School, received bronze medals for each member.

Heimoff, of Morris High School, was the Aggregate High Individual Scorer and received a gold medal, with the score of 184. Scores of the ten high teams and five high individuals follow:

Total
1,019
988
986
959
942
936
923
912
912
886
Total
184
183
180
178
176

#### STANDARD EXUIPMENT AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES



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## Marksmanship in the Santa Monica Police Department

A LL OVER the country officers of the law are becoming alive to the necessity of straight shooting, and today nearly every city has an outdoor pistol and revolver range, and many are furnishing ammunition for practice under expert instruction.

Horatio Seymour, range master for the Santa Monica Police Department, through the enthusiastic co-operation of Mayor Michel and Commissioners Helton and Morton, together with the interest and assistance given him by Chief of Police Clarence E. Webb, has succeeded in keeping the police range busy.

This range is located at Clover Field, the city's playground, where a part of the park has been set aside for the Police Department. Twenty-five-yard and 50-yard target pits have been built with a steel backstop which is designed to catch all of the lead that is fired. Apparatus for practice on all the various forms of shooting has been provided; also a pergola, storehouse and up-to-date shooting stand have been laid out in lawn and planted with shrubs and flowers, removing all glare and presenting a pleasing appearance.

Instructor Seymour states that officers should receive expert instruction, for it is his opinion that without such instruction a man can not develop into a first-class shot. Schools of fire are maintained in many departments where recruits are trained to shoot, so that when they take their place in the regular force they will be prepared. The training of an officer must be carried out in an orderly way. First of all he must be given a gun that fits his hand and then instructed in the right way to hold it, great stress being laid on the fact that after the sights have been properly aligned he must squeeze the trigger off and not pull it or jerk it. From that point on he should be trained in slow fire, rapid fire, quick-draw shooting, and moving targets under severe conditions. An officer so trained is able to meet a "showdown" and come out on his

Reward for proficiency in shooting is given by a very large number of cities, and Santa Monica is fortunate in this respect as many prizes and trophies have been donated by public-spirited citizens. The cities of Philadelphia, St. Louis, Santa Monica, and others require their better shots to wear badges on their uniforms which denote the expertness of the officer when shooting under varied and difficult conditions. In the Santa Monica Department three badges are given—a gold badge denotes Expert, a silver badge Sharpshooter, and a bronze badge Marksman.

The Santa Monica Police Department has been consistently practicing for the last two years, and as a result the force as a whole scores as high as any in the country and has a number of officers who can qualify as Expert.

#### WHAT TO DO WITH A PISTOL-SHOT WOUND

WHEN Austin J. Roche, now Commissioner of the Buffalo Police Department, was director of the Buffalo Police Training School in 1921, he published a manual on the "Care and Use of Firearms by Policemen." This handbook was very complete. The writer in looking it over recently came upon a page pertaining to that very important subject, "What to Do With a Pistol-Shot Wound," and the article is reprinted here with the hope that it will be read with interest by all.

"A police officer should not only know how to shoot, but he should know what to do with his victim, or with a fellow officer to save his life after being shot. When a policeman is confronted with a pistol-shot wound case, it is necessary that he take proper action without the loss of a moment.

"He should remember the first and most important step—the checking of a hemorrhage. Indecision in this instance may result in the death of the injured person. If the arteries are severed, the blood will spurt from the wound, coming in jets at each pulsation of the heart. This condition obtains when the injured blood vessels are near the surface, and the proper step is to make use of the night sticks and handkerchief in the form of a tourniquet to close the wound.

"Direct bleeding from veins is easier to control, as a moderate pressure below the wound will suffice to bring temporary relief.

"This form of hemorrhage differs from that induced by severed arteries in that the blood flows from the veins in a slow steady stream without spurting or jetting.

"Serious complications in the majority of cases may be averted by the observance of three important rules in the handling of persons suffering from pistol-shot wounds:

"First, stop hemorrhage. Second, apply iodine to wound. Third, adjust bandage so as to exclude air, dirt, and water.

"The adoption of these measures will tend to ward off infection by tetanus (lockjaw) germs and prevent blood poisoning and gangrene."

## NEW YORK CITY POLICE TEAM WINS HONORS

IN A RECENT pistol tournament for police at Bear Mountain, N. Y., held under the auspices of the Park Police, there were nineteen teams of three men each from various parts of New York State.

The New York City Police Team led the field with a score of 432 out of a possible 450, the Bear Mountain Police Team and the Bedford Police Team tied with a score of 399; the New York Constabulary Team, 394.

The regulation National Rifle Association 25-yard target was used, and each police officer was allowed three strings of 5 shots each. Due to the large number of contesting teams, it was agreed that scores from the individual members of the team would stand as the scores for individual matches in the awarding of prizes.

The New York City Police Team was represented by Patrolman Charles Migliorini, 146; Motorcycle Patrolman A. P. Schuber, 144; and Motorcycle Officer Arthur Sackett, 142, this team winning the first prize, a silver cup.

As Patrolman Charles Migliorini shot the high score of the day, he was awarded first prize in the individual matches. Motorcycle Patrolman Arthur Sackett, who last year won the championship of the New York City Police Department at the Athletic Club Tournament, was low man on the winning team, and was awarded the booby prize, this being a handsome smoking set.

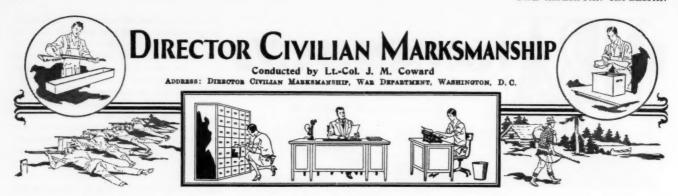
The prizes were furnished by the Newburgh News, and the tournament is expected to be an annual affair to encourage marksmanship among the police officers of New York State.

#### POLICE IN NEW JERSEY HOLD RE-VOLVER MATCHES

WORKING with clock-like precision, the guns of the three members of the Glen Rock police revolver team directed bullet after bullet into the heart of the target on the Hawthorne range, in a State-wide match attended by twenty-five teams.

And the bullets recocheted from the Glen Rock trio on the cup donated by Harry B. Haines to the winning team in the 25-yard slow-fire event.

The Glen Rock team, consistent winners in matches throughout New Jersey and in New York State, was in excellent form. Roy (Continued on page 45)



#### ANNUAL RETURNS

TNDER the provisions of paragraphs 14d and 15 of Army Regulations 850-100, every rifle club is required to submit an Annual Return of Property and an Annual Report of Firing. Blank forms for submitting these reports were mailed by this office to club secretaries on December 15. The Annual Return of Property is required in order that this office may determine the amount of property remaining on hand in possession of the clubs at the end of the calendar year. The records in this office show the amount of ammunition, target material, and other supplies which were issued to the clubs from time to time, and it is the desire of this office to know how much of this property actually remains on hand at the end of the year. The Report of Firing is necessary so that this office may be able to determine the use that the clubs have made of the ammunition and target material which has been issued to them for the conduct of rifle practice. From the Report of Firing the Director of Civilian Marksmanship is able to a considerable extent to obtain information pertaining to the activity of the club, the interest shown, the number of members participating in target practice, and the number qualified as well as the range facilities of the This report is required at the end of each calendar year, and must not be confused with the Record of Rifle Firing, which is reported on ODCM Form No. 2. The Annual Return of Property is prepared in this office in duplicate and has listed thereon the stores which have been issued to the club. It is then forwarded to the club for verification, and one copy returned to this office by mail. The duplicate copy is to be retained for the club's file. The Annual Report of Firing is made in duplicate by each club. This report should be completed and one copy forwarded to this office, together with the Annual Return of Property. These forms were mailed early in order that they may be completed and returned to this office not later than January 1, 1931. If these reports are sent in promptly it will greatly reduce the work of this office by eliminating the necessity of writing for them. The above reports must be audited and filed, and all shortages in property must be accounted or paid for by the club before requisitions for supplies will be approved for 1931. During

the past year this office has to a great extent required many of the inactive clubs to return the Government property in their possession, thereby dropping them from the rolls of this office. The inactive clubs are the ones which cause the greatest amount of correspondence and other work on the part of this office and are of the least benefit to the country or to the shooting game. The extra work required to remind these inactive clubs of their failure to comply with regulations could be used to better advantage in fostering rifle marksmanship among the active clubs. Paragraph 16, Army Regulations 850-100, provides that "failure on the part of any rifle club to comply with the foregoing regulations or with any others that may be prescribed by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship with the approval of the Secretary of War for the use, care, provision, or accountability of any equipment issued to it by the United States will be considered sufficient cause for the prompt withdrawal by the Secretary of War of the Government property in its possession." This office acknowledges and greatly appreciates the co-operation on the part of a very large majority of the clubs, but there is a small fraction of those carried in the rolls of this office that have been lax in submitting their returns and reports as required by regulations. Every club wants immediate consideration and approval of its requisitions for supplies. This office expects the same prompt action from the clubs. Co-operation is all that is asked. Is it too much to ask that the shooter apply a little of the Golden Rule to the business conducted with the Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship?

#### IS YOUR CLUB IN GOOD STANDING FOR 1931?

CLUB Secretaries are again reminded that in order for them to receive an early consideration of their requisitions for ammunition and target material for 1931 it will be necessary for their clubs to be in good standing with this office and the National Rifle Association. Therefore, it is well for club secretaries to check up and see if their clubs have:

- (a) Submitted the Annual Return of Property and Annual Report of Firing for 1930.
- (b) Signed and returned all copies of ship-

- ping tickets for property and supplies received during 1930.
- (c) Paid or accounted for all shortages of property reported on the Annual Return of Property for 1930.
- (d) Executed and filed with this office requisition for supplies for 1931.
- (e) Paid the premium on the Club bond for 1931.
- (f) Paid affiliation dues to the National Rifle Association for 1931.

If your club has completed all of these important details the requisition for supplies for 1931 will be approved at an early date. Please attend to these important details at once, so that it will not be necessary for this office to remind you of your failure to do so.

#### KRAG RIFLES

A NEW supply of Krag rifles is being forwarded to Benécia Arsenal, California, and should arrive there some time during the month of January. However, it is believed that these rifles will not be available for shipment before February 1, and it is therefore requested that no orders be forwarded to this office for rifles which are to be shipped from Benecia before the latter part of January, 1931.

#### MARKSMANSHIP DURING 1930

HE records of this office show that a greater degree of interest was manifested in rifle marksmanship during the year 1930 than in any preceding year. This is very gratifying, and it is hoped that a still greater degree of enthusiasm will be shown during the year 1931. Many of the inactive clubs disbanded during the year, thereby making the equipment held by them available for issue to clubs newly organized. The interest shown by these new clubs has been so pleasing that a still greater effort will be made by this office during the coming year to require the inactive clubs to either become more actively engaged in rifle practice or return the Government equipment to an arsenal in order that it may be issued to one of the many clubs now on the waiting list. The enthusiasm shown by most of the older clubs, as well as by the newer clubs, and those waiting to be enrolled, has reached the stage where it is no longer advisable or possible to permit inactive clubs to retain the Government property issued to them.

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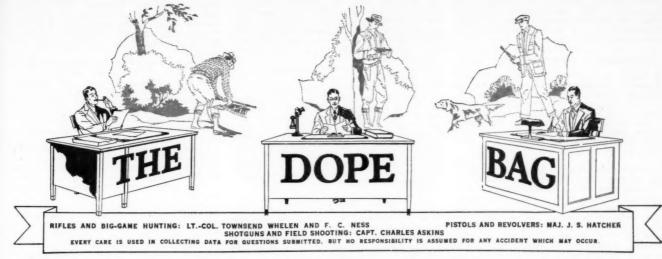
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A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots - All questions answered directly by mail

# A Rifle for the Amazon Country

By TOWNSEND WHELEN

I HAVE a friend who is a missionary to the Campa Indians, upper Amazon country, central Peru. This is in the jungles. The wild life is abundant—birds up to

The wild life is abundant—birds up to the size of turkeys, beasts of prey up to the tiger weighing 300 pounds, with a few puma. Reptiles up to the boa constrictor, of which he had one that the skin was 16 feet long without the head and was 22½ inches wide. Game animals up to deer, with a few tapir; all kinds of monkeys. When out in the jungle he carries a

When out in the jungle he carries a cheap .38 revolver as protection against the serpents. A shotgun is the weapon most used. He also has a .22 W. R. F. with which he has killed sixteen deer and one tapir, having to shoot the tapir thirteen times to make a kill. The deer and tapir are chased out of the jungle to the river, where they can be shot; but all the rest of the shooting is in the jungle, where there is a dense growth of underbrush.

I told him that I would provide him a better rifle to take back on his next trip in, which will be about next May.

I am writing for your advice; and we desire to also consider his wife, who weighs about 130 pounds, for it is just as important that she be able to shoot this same gun. They had in mind the Savage .22 Hi-Power, but I thought the Hi-Speed light bullet would be too easily deflected by the growth of twigs, etc. The same objection to the .250-3,000 Savage.

All things considered, I wondered if the .32-20-caliber would not be the best for their purposes. I was thinking of the Remington Model 25A, weighing 4½ pounds, and the same sliding forearm action as the .22 W. R. F., which they are used to, which would be some advantage over a different action. Mr. Hart, of the Hart Arms Co., recommended this caliber, and a revolver of the same caliber, and the reloading of shells to cut the cost of ammunition.

I have understood from articles in the RIFLEMAN that this caliber shells were the easiest to reload.

I have a Savage .250-3,000, Model 20, boltaction, which I could give him if it would be any better than the .32-20; but if you think the .32-20 best for the jungle hunting,

I shall be glad to provide them with that

I have another friend who is a missionary in Tibet, and I presume the .250-3,000 would be more adapted to his circumstances.

Your advice will be greatly appreciated.—C. L. B.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). You have the conditions and the most satisfactory weapons for the Amazon Valley remarkably well sized up. As I spent three years in Panama, where the fauna and flora are almost identical with the Amazon, and as I was in the jungle almost all the time, I happen to know something of this matter first hand

First, let me say that there is one class of rifles and one class of ammunition that will not give satisfaction in tropical jungle country. If the breech action of the rifle can not be completely and easily dismounted without tools for cleaning, it soon becomes unserviceable, for the entire rifle is bathed with either water or perspiration all day long. All .22-caliber rim-fire ammunition is now loaded exclusively with noncorrosive priming mixture, and these cartridges will not stand the tropical dampness. After a couple of months in the tropics, a very large proportion of these cartridges will misfire. This, however, does not apply to the center-fire cartridges with noncorrosive primers, as they are much more perfectly sealed and crimped so as to exclude dampness. Nor does it apply to the new Remington Kleanbore Palma Hi-Speed .22 long-rifle cartridge which has just been placed on the market, and which contains a different noncorrosive priming mixture than the other rim-fire cartridges, and these will stand the tropicall right. But it does apply to all reloading with noncorrosive primers, because the dampness will very quickly affect such primers before they are loaded into ammunition.

From some standpoints, the .32-20 Remington Model 25A rifle would be quite suitable for your friend's purpose. It has ample power for the small South American

deer and for the medium-sized jungle animals and reptiles and the large birds. Its breech mechanism can be entirely dismounted without tools for cleaning. But it has several drawbacks. It is really not powerful enough for tapir, and it will be too powerful for many of the smaller animals and birds. Also, the matter of reloading this cartridge for either rifle or revolver is quite out of the question in the tropics, because in this particular caliber, a noncorrosive primer simply must be used. Ammunition loaded with the older chlorate primers will completely ruin the bore of the rifle in a very short time despite the utmost care in cleaning. Only the low-power .32-20 cartridge is safe for use in revolvers. On the whole, I should say that the rifle would be extremely satisfactory in the Amazon Valley, provided that a supply of factory-loaded smokeless noncorrosive ammunition is assured, and no attempt is made to reload.

The .250-3,000 Savage bolt-action (not lever-action) rifle would be the rifle crank's selection for this country. He would start out with a supply of 200 rounds of high-power ammunition loaded with the 100-grain Western open-point bullet, 34 grains of du Pont No. 17½ powder, and the Frankford Arsenal No. 70 primer (obtainable through the D. C. M.), and with 200 rounds similarly hand-loaded with the 87-grain full-jacketed pointed bullet, 12 grains of du Pont No. 80 powder, and likewise the Frankford Arsenal No 70 primer. This primer is essential if the cases are to last for repeated reloading. The first cartridge will be extremely satisfactory for tapir, deer, jaguar, puma, and boa constrictors, and the latter cartridge for all smaller animals and birds. He should also take a complete set of reloading tools for loading jacketed bullets (see page 7, "Ideal Handbook"), and a supply of the above two powders and primers, preferably packed in glass-stoppered bottles. Then he is fixed for anything. The above ammunition is not noncorrosive, and the bore of the rifle will require careful attention soon after firing. For this, I am enclosing for your information a memorandum on the cleaning and care of rifles. Of course, a different adjustment of the rear sight will be necessary for the high-power and the

To sum up, if your missionary friend is quite certain to develop into a real rifle

crank, and thus to make a success of reloading, give him the Savage. If not, I think he will get along better with the Remington and an assured supply of factory ammunition.

#### CONCERNING THE WESTERN GUN

I NOTE more or less favorable comment on the double gun manufactured by the Western Arms Corporation, of Ithaca, N. Y.

I was thinking of purchasing a cheap 20gauge as a sort of knock-about arm, but before doing so would like to have your frank opinion of this gun. Do you consider it absolutely safe for use with such loads as the Super X?—E. B. H.

Answer (by Captain Askins). There is no question in my mind but that the Western gun will withstand Super X ammunition or any other ammunition loaded in a 20-bore shell. Matter of fact, I doubt if a better or stronger gun can be made at double the price. It is just as strong and will shoot as well as an Ithaca, Fox, Parker, or any other gun in the same weight. In a machine-made arm, I doubt if they can do any better. It is probable that the arm was designed from the start to reach a trade that couldn't be met with higher-priced arms. The quantity of such trade, at a very low profit, might make amends. I must confess that I do not know how they manage to make a gun at this price at all; but that is their problem. I remember distinctly the time when you couldn't buy such a gun for \$50. None of the old-time guns with twist and Damascus barrels are to be compared with it in The only kind strength or in mechanism. of shotgun steel to be had at all now is good steel, better steel than money would buy in the past, and mechanisms have been improved. This gun made in England would now cost \$75, and the man who wants a knock-about gun is just in high luck that such an arm has come out. Given a stock to fit me, and I'd expect to kill as much game as though it cost any amount of money.

#### A QUESTION OF SCOPE MOUNTS

HAVE become very much interested in I HAVE become very much interpretate hunting scopes, and would appreciate very much your opinion of the Western

mounts for a Springfield Sporter.

In my opinion these mounts are lower the rifle than the Belding & Mull or other mounts, which is very desirable if the mount is satisfactory in other respects.

What is the difference in weight of the Sporter type barrel and the regular barrel? I prefer the Sporter type barrel, but think the regular barrel would be lighter for use with the scope.—F. K. B.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). While unquestionably the Western mountings can be used successfully on a Springfield sport-ing rifle, yet I do not think they are as good for this rifle as two others, for the following reasons:

The mounting holds the telescope so low that the bolt handle must be cut off of the While bolt and welded on at a lower angle. sometimes this alteration is made in a satisfactory manner, it often is so done that it detracts from the reliability of the

The telescope tube is so low that the safety lock can not be turned over under it, and it is necessary to fit the rifle with a trigger-guard safety.

The above two alterations to the rifle are expensive, and they make the Western mounting about twice as expensive as the two mountings mentioned below.

With the Western mounting, the Lyman

No. 48 sight must be removed from the I do not believe that on a long trip into a real wilderness, it is altogether safe to rely entirely on a telescope—a hard fall might damage it. It is also an advantage to be able to use the Lyman sights under the telescope.

There are some rifles on which the Western mountings are the best-notably the Remington Model 30 and the Savage Model 99. But on the Springfield, I think either the Niedner or the Griffin & Howe doubleclamp (not single-clamp) mountings are the best.

The Springfield Sporter barrel weighs 3½ ounces more than the National Match A gunsmith charges from \$5 to \$8 to polish and blue the outside of a National Match barrel. There is no appreciable difference in accuracy.

#### A SCOPE WILL HELP

I OWN a .22-caliber Springfield, and am considering the purchase of a telescope for it. Knowing nothing about rifle scopes, it is necessary to come to you for some as-sistance in the matter.

If it were not for the fact that I have defective eyesight I don't think that I would care to become accustomed to shooting with a scope, because they are not allowed in most matches. However, I am very near-sighted, and although properly corrected with glasses, I am badly handicapped when shooting against men whose eyesight is good. There are times I simply can not see the target, and it is never distinct at distances over 50 feet. am therefore of the opinion that a scope would help me.

Taking into consideration the fact that the scope would be used for target only. I would like to have your advice as to the proper scope to purchase. I have had in mind the Lyman 5A. I also notice that there is a Winchester 5A. Are these scopes practically the same? I have seen pictures of the Lyman 5A, but never of the

Winchester 5A.

I have also noticed that the usual advice is to trust the mounting of the scope to none but the best gunsmiths. Is this such a difficult undertaking, or can a satisfactory job be done at home by one who has patience and is accustomed to doing accurate work? Just what is the procedure in mounting a scope? I presume this depends largely on what scope is mounted .-

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). Owing to your defective vision, I should say that a Lyman 5A telescope sight would very greatly to the efficiency of your shooting. Telescope sights are coming more and more into use all the time. In fact, in the majority of small-bore matches, telescope sights are now permitted and are used almost exclusively.

The Lyman 5A and the Winchester 5A glass are exactly the same, except that the optical qualities of the Lyman are very Winchester sold their teleslightly better. scope sight business to Lyman.

I am enclosing a circular of the telescope, and would also refer you to Crossbook, "Small-Bore Rifle-Shooting," has a complete chapter on telescopes and their adjustment

#### CONCERNING THE MAGNUMS

HAVE decided that I want a Magnum-1 Mauser rifle, and as I have never had any experience with these big rifles, I thought that perhaps you would give me a little dope on them.

There are three calibers that I have con-They are the .35 Newton, .350 Magnum, and .375 Magnum. The .35 and .350 appeal to me on account of the wide variety of bullets for reloading. I do not want a cartridge that can not be reloaded. Would you prefer the .35 Newton or .350 Magnum?

What pressure does the 275-grain Westwhat pressure does the 270-grain West-ern Tool & Copper Works bullet give at 2,450 f. s. velocity? This is a 350-Magnum load. Could higher velocity be developed in 35 Newton with this bullet? I am taking it for granted that the groove diameters in these rifles are the same. Are they?

If there are any objectionable features about these cartridges, please mention them. I might say here that the rifle will be a Niedner or Griffin & Howe.

Could .38-55 metal-jacketed bullets be used .375 Magnum? What pressure do these three cartridges

develop? Does Mattern's book on reloading give dope on these and other cartridges of this

Can you tell me what per cent of the cost the duty is on imported rifles and parts?

I have received a catalogue from Abesser & Merkel, of Suhl, Germany. A price of \$90 is quoted for a caliber .375 Magnum-Mauser rifle. This is much cheaper than I could possibly get such a rifle for in this country. So I would like to know how their work compares with Niedner or Griffin & Howe. This rifle is to be as specified by customer.

Do you know if Abesser & Merkel is a reliable concern?

Will the Springfield action handle the .35 Newton cartridge?-C. A.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). Of course, what we purchase a Magnum rifle for is its killing results on game, and on largest game at that, because we have nothing in this country that really requires the use of a Magnum rifle. In my opinion, after having kept most carefully tabulated results of the killing power of cartridges for many years, I feel quite certain that the .375 Magnum cartridge is very greatly superior in its killing power and reliability to either the .35 Newton or the .350 Mag num. The .35 Newton I would not consider at all due to its usual lack of accuracy and its lack of reliability. I should use the Magnum entirely with Western ammunition, except that for thick-skinned game Western does not make a full-jacketed bullet, and you would have to go abroad for that.

All of these cartridges are loaded to a maximum pressure of 50,000 pounds. That is sort of implied in the word "Magnum." Niedner and Griffin & Howe both make

splendid rifles for either the .350 Magnum or the .375 Magnum. Neither will touch the .35 Newton, because they do not wish to be responsible for a rifle shooting that cartridge.

The .38-55 metal-jacketed bullets can be used for reloading in the .375 Magnum. If you were to get one of these rifles, I can easily give you the information on reloading.

I would positively not advise getting any .375 or .350 Magnum rifle from abroad. The ones made abroad are very inferior, both from the standpoint of workmanship and accuracy, to those made in this country. I examined the Merkel .375 Magnum rifle about a year ago. It is true that it was a regular stock rifle, but if a company makes a stock rifle like that, I do not want to trust them to make any made-to-order rifle for me.

The Springfield action will not handle the .35 Newton cartridge.

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TRIGGER-PULLS, GUNS, SIGHTS, ETC. PLEASE advise if it is possible to work P down the trigger action of the Colt Woodsman; and if so, what steps to take. Also give the price, number, and place I can procure the pamphlet, recommended at Perry, for pistol instruction and practice.

I have a New Service target in caliber 45 Colt. Will this hold its own against the Officers' Model for deliberate and rapid fire at 50 and 20 yards, or would you advise me to hang it on the peg and use the .38?

What is the best width of Patridge sight for target work?—R. P.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). It is possible to smooth up the trigger pull on the 22 Colt automatic. Take out the sear and hammer. The parts to be worked on are the sear nose and the notch in the These should be smoothed up hammer.

as much as possible, using a fine oil stone.

The pamphlet you refer to is "Training Regulations 150-20, Pistol Marksmanship Dismounted," which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Govern-ment Printing Office, Washington, D. C.,

ment Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy.

The Colt New Service target is capable of just as good work as the Officers' Model, but much depends on the user. Some men with medium-sized or small hands can not get as good results with the large-framed 45 as with the smaller Officers' Model. In fact, the average man will find the .45 somewhat too large for best results.

The best width of Patridge sight for revolver-shooting is from 7½ to 10/100 of an inch. Personally I prefer the wider sight, but there is not much to choose.

#### GUNS, SIGHTS, AND BULLETS IN 410 GAUGE

HAVE four questions I would like answered:

1. Will any single- or double-gauge 416 shoot the 12-mm. and .44 bullet?
2. Which gun would you recommend. the

Lefever Nitro Special or the long-range double?

3. Would you change the sights; and if

so, what kind and number?

4. What brand of ammunition would you recommend?—E. O.

Answer (by Captain Askins). 1. The 410-gauge should handle the .44-caliber bullets when loaded in a brass case, such as the Federal Arms Corporation makes, and I believe also the United States Cartridge It might be pretty hard to load these bullets in a paper case.

2. As the most gun for the money of the two you mention, I'd take the long-range double. This gun has the most value in it of any double that I have ever seen for

the moderate sum it costs.

3. Double Lyman or Marble sights might be of some advantage. The large bead is put on near the muzzle and a smaller bead back of it, both ivory. The idea is to line those beads up, and it can be done without

much loss of time.

4. We do not like to go on record as preferring one brand of ammunition to any other. We might change our mind about that ammunition, coming to prefer something else, and right then somebody would complain about our inconsistency.

## BORING AND LOADS FOR 20-GAUGE

IN LOOKING over my back issues of the RIFLEMAN I do not see just what I want to know, and will appreciate your advice. I am about to purchase a new Rmington 20gauge automatic. My game will be mostly quail, rabbits, squirrels, and occasionally ducks. What boring of barrel would you suggest? I have used the Model 17A with 28-inch barrel, full-choke, and like it fine. When I was after quail, I used the brush or scatter shell with good results. Will what is your advice for using a single-ball load and buckshot in the full-choke barrel?—W. C. D.

Answer (by Captain Askins). I have one of those Remington automatics, but got mine with two barrels—full-choke and cylinder. Failing in that, I'd use the "brush shell." Not the least danger of that brush

shell injuring the gun.

The factories say that a buckshot load won't hurt a full-cheke barrel, and they ought to know about it; at the same time am not going to put buckshot in my fullchoked 20 barrel. I don't care whether any harm is done or not—just not taking chances. The full-choke certainly is the best barrel for ducks and squirrels, and you can get along with the brush loads for

rabbits and quail.

If I wanted to shoot deer with that gun, I would not shoot buckshot, but would go to A. F. Stoeger, Inc., New York City, and get some of the Rothweil bullet loads. These cartridges are made in Hamburg, Germany, and drive a long bullet, some-thing like a rifle bullet, that flies point on, and is pretty accurate. I haven't made a complete test of these cartridges, but from what I have seen, bullets will land in a 6-inch circle at 50 yards, which is mighty good for a gun that has no sight except a front bead. The first three shots that I fired at 40 yards would all have struck the palm of your hand.

#### A GOOD LOAD FOR THE RUSSIAN RIFLE

Editor RIFLEMAN. Dear Sir:

Judging by the frequency of its mention in the American magazines devoted to shooting, it seems that the 7.62 mm. Russian rifle has become rather popular, especially with those shooters who can not afford the expensive rifles like the Springfield, or custom-built Mausers. To some of held, or custom-built Mausers. To some of the owners of these Russian rifles, wishing to use them for the shooting of small game, without mangling it, the following load might be of interest. It was recommended by the well-known Russian hunter and writer on shooting matters, S. A. Buturlin, in his book, "Rifle Shooting," which appeared in Russia in 1913, in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad). The load consists of a full-patch or soft-nose bullet for the 7.63-mm. Mauser pistol and about 18.5 grains of Walsrode smokeless powder. This is the powder of which the original pistol shells as loaded in Germany at the time, contained 7.5 grains. Buterlin claimed for his load, using a full-patch bullet, at 150 yards, a penetration of 4½ inches of dry pine boards. Shooting for accuracy, without artificial rest, at distances from 40 to 180 yards, he was able to keep all his bullets in a 6-inch circle without changing the setting of his sights the owners of these Russian rifles, wishing without changing the setting of his sights (original open sights, as supplied on Government rifle) or point of aim. Over 75 out of 100 bullets struck not more than 2 inches away from the center of the target.

While unable to verify his figures, as I do not possess a Russian rifle, I am pretty sure that they are correct. Nowadays it would probably be quite possible

to substitute the Walsrode powder with either No. 5 du Pont pistol powder or Hercules Bull's-eye, and obtain the same or better results. A Russian rifle with such a load, with a good and cheap peep sight, such as the Perfection seems to be, should prove a very fine chuck rifle for the poor man.

In any case I would be very glad if this information would help any owner of the Russian rifle to obtain more pleasure out of it.—A. E.

## CAN ANY OF OUR READERS GIVE US THIS INFORMATION?

Editor RIFLEMAN. Dear Sir:

Lead for rifle bullets has grown to be quite an item these days; but wherever one goes there is the old automobile storage battery that has served its day and been cast aside. These old batteries can be bought for a song.

The lead of course is alloyed with some-

thing, and we are not sure what it is or how much tin we should use to make the bullet of our desires the equal in hardness of any of our standard lead-to-tin propor-

There are certainly some men in the N. R. A. who are in a position to furnish the members with the desired information and let us get the old batteries on the move.

Individually, I have more than 100 bounds of this old battery lead, but no Brinnell testing machine with which to work out proper alloys to make one feel that he is getting what he wishes; or, in the case of revolver bullets, a safe one to shoot .- H. M. S.

#### LOADS OF PYRO D. G. FOR .30-40 AND .30-06

WILL you please tell me what is the best light short-range load of Pyro D. G. and what bullet is best for this powder? I want a load that is accurate up to 200 yards. I have an "Ideal Handbook," but it doesn't give this information. The shells I want to reload are .30-40 and .30-06.—В. Р.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). Pyro D. G. powder is not suited for light, short-range loads, as it is a high-pressure powder and will not burn cleanly or give good accuracy at pressures less than about 36,000 pounds. In fact, you can't get any results at all at less pressure, and at less pres-sure the fouling of the powder is liable to be very corrosive.

Bearing this in mind, the following are the maximum and minimum charges that you can use in your Krag and Springfield with various weight bullets:

Grain bullet	.30-06 SPRINGFIEL Grains weight Pyro	M. V., f. s.
150	47	2,700 Max
150	42	2,300 Min.
180	44	2,400 Max.
180	41	2,100 Min.
220	42	2,100 Max.
220	39	1,900 Min.
	.30-40 KRAG	
	Grains weight	
Grain bullet	Pyro	M. V., f. s.
150	42	2,400 Max.
150	40	2,200 Min.
180	40	2,100 Max.
180	37	1.950 Min.
220	38	2.100 Max.
220	35	1,900 Min.

The muzzle velocities above are only approximate. Use a bullet jacketed with gilding metal or Lubaloy. Cupro-nickel bullets at a muzzle velocity of over 2,100 f. s. will give bad metal fouling.

#### WHICH TARGET GUN?

I WOULD like some information concern-

ing heavy-caliber target revolvers. Which would be better for gen 1. Which would be better for general use: Colt New Service target, S. & W. tar-.44 Special (Colt same caliber), or a Colt single-action Army refined in every way possible? All these guns would be used chiefly for target-shooting and would be in caliber .44 Special.

2. Compare and discuss the Colt N. S. target and the S. & W. .44 Special target in every way. Which has best grip, sights, balance, weight, fitting of parts, etc.?

3. Is not the S. & W. grip smaller than Colt?

4. How is it that the Colt seems to hold more records than the S. & W., or do the Colt people just advertise more?

5. I see that the weight of the S. & W. is less than that of the Colt. Which has the advantage here?

6. Is the Colt .380 auto. heavy and reliable enough for personal protection?-

Answer (by Major Hatcher). 1. The best of the three guns you name for general use would in my opinion be the Colt New Service target, with the S. & W. .44 target as a close second. Either would be better for strictly target use than the single-action Army. The only possible reason the single-action Army might be better is that in some cases it would fit the user's hand better than the others.

2. The Colt New Service target and the S. & W. .44 Special target are very much the same in size and general design. The mechanical fitting of parts is perhaps better on the S. & W., but the Colt appears to be more rugged. For example, the barrel of the Colt is thicker, and should some accident occur, such as getting a bullet stuck in the barrel, and then shooting another one, the S. & W. barrel may split, thus putting the gun totally out of action, whereas, if this happened in the Colt it would bulge but not split the barrel; and while this would require replacing, the gun could be used in an emergency.

With regard to sights, I think the S. & W. design is somewhat preferable to the Colt. There is a slight difference in weight.

The Colt weighs 42 ounces, against 38 for the S. & W. Part of this extra weight is in the barrel length, which is 71/2 inches for the Colt and 61/2 for the S. & W. In my opinion, the extra barrel length is no great advantage, although it does give a somewhat improved sighting radius.

3. There is considerable difference in the feel of the grip of the two guns, the S. & W. being somewhat more adapted to a small hand. One of the principal disadvantages of the S. & W. is that the grip is rather sharp at the point where it fits the hand, and has a tendency to hurt slightly on recoil.

On summing up these points, you will see that the good points of one are offset by the other.

4. A great many records are held by both Colt and Smith & Wesson. So far as I have been able to see after a great many years' experience with both makes, they are equal in accuracy.

5. The additional weight is a slight advantage when using a heavy cartridge, such as the .44, but the difference is too slight to be of any importance in this case.

6. The Colt .380 is sufficiently heavy and reliable enough for personal protection, and is a first-class pocket gun.

#### ON RELOADING FOR THE .30-06 AND .270 WINCHESTER

I HAVE a Winchester .270, Model 54, rifle fitted with Lyman 48 sight, and also a Savage .30-06, Model 45, with Lyman 40 sight, both rifles being standard weight.

have been experimenting with some jacket bullets to get a fairly flat-shooting hunting load, so as to be able to set my sights for 150 yards and not have to do any adjusting for anything in between. components I have for the loads are No. 171/2 powder and 130-grain du Pont O. P. B. T. bullet for the .270, and 150-grain flat-base bullet and same powder for the The bullets are Western Cartridge

Du Pont and Lyman give about 51 grains of No. 17½ and the 130-grain bullet as maximum in the .270, and 53 grains No. 171/2 and the 150-grain bullet for the .30-06.

I had figured on loading 42 grains for the .270 and 44 grains for the .30-06, which I figure to give me about 2,500 f. s. in the .270 and 2.450 in the .30-06, with a breech pressure of around 40,000 pounds and muzzle energy of 1,800 to 2,000 foot-pounds. my figures about right?

This load would not be used much for target work except to check sights occasionally, as I have some good gas-check loads for this purpose, and I do not care to use the full-power loads for hunting, as they will blow some game off the map; besides, I find they are hard on the shoulder as well as the pocketbook.

I am not afraid of the proposed loads as given as far as the action of the rifle is concerned, but of the brass cases which usually have been reloaded a number of times. Of course I could use new cases, but that would run the expense up. I am a little shy in using as stiff a load as given in fired cases. Even though I discarded all cases with visible flaws, I would not be able to tell the strength or condition of the cases loaded. I am using a Fairbanks scale for all loads.

Here is something I have run on in my experimenting which might be of interest to someone else: I wrote du Ponts in regard to their No. 1204 powder for reloading the .270, and they advised me that was suitable for cartridges of that class (probably referring to full loads), but as I had some on hand decided to try it behind some gas-check bullets, and I find it will group as close at 50 and 100 yards as 80 and can be loaded to a slightly higher velocity, using the same without upsetting and causing inaccuracy, which is due, I suppose, to the slower burning and higher balance point.

Where is the best place to buy a light shooting sling for the Winchester?-E. E. F.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). you will get very good results from 130grain jacketed bullets and 42 grains of No. 171/2 powder in the .270 Winchester, and from the 150-grain bullet and 44 grains of the same powder in the .30-06 rifle. velocities and energies ought to be about what you have estimated in your letter.

Almost all of the .270 cartridges and the .30-06 commercial cartridges that you get now have been loaded with noncorrosive primers. Therefore, if you reload these cases, you can expect them to break and crack after you have reloaded them two or three times; and there is a chance, of course, with a case that breaks or cracks for an accident. I should rather advise you to purchase new primed .270 cartridge cases, drive out the primer in them, which will probably be a noncorrosive primer, and reprime with the Frankford Arsenal primer. Similarly, for the .30-06, buy your cartridge cases from the D. C. M. I believe this matter is quite important.

I note what you say about the use of No. 1204 powder in reduced loads in the That is quite interesting.

Griffin & Hobbs, 202 East 44th Street, New York, will sell you fine, light, detachable sling swivels adaptable for the Winchester Model 54 rifle for \$3.50 per set. The bases for these can be screwed into the forearm and into the butt stock. You should order the sling swivels with the forearm base, so that it will screw through the forearm into a nut on its under side. Then Griffin & Hobbs also sell the Whelen shooting gun sling to go with these sling swivels for \$2.50. This is by far the best combination.

#### GET THE MODEL 29 REMINGTON

I HAVE always shot a Winchester pump 12-gauge with raised-rib, 30-inch, fullchoke barrel. Two years ago I bought the same kind of gun, but a Remington. wanted a bottom-ejection gun, so I could shoot it from either shoulder. This Remington pump gun seems rather heavy and awkward, and when shooting ducks I seem unable to pump it smoothly and quickly. I was going to trade it in on the new Remington No. 29, but the dealer discouraged me, saying there was not much difference. He just had one of the new ones in stock and it didn't look much different. What do you think?

Do you think the Remington people will put out a 12-gauge pump shotgun on the order of the No. 17 in the 20-gauge? have one of these and it has a nice action and handles well. My present shotgun is only two years old, and if there is not much to be gained, such as ease of pumping and weight, I suppose I had better keep my present Remington 12-gauge; but if the new Remington 12-gauge handles as well as the Winchester pump, then I believe I will trade. Only having seen one last year and never having fired one, I would appreciate your ideas about it.

Have you ever used a compensator on a shotgun? I have never seen one, but wondered if the gun factories like Remington and Winchester endorse them, or if it is just a fad. Does the end of the barrel have to be threaded, or how are they attached, and does it materially affect the balance and handle of the gun?-C. H. F.

Answer (by Captain Askins). I am shooting one of the new Model 29 shotguns. Remington, and it is an altogether different gun from the old Model 10. I have one of them, too, and it balks me now and then. The new one does not, and so far as I can judge, it is very much a Model 17 except in 12-bore. It is one of the smoothest pump guns that I know, and, as Captain Curtis says, can't be balked. I think you had better trade for that new Model 29. The No. 29 fits me and handles faster than the Winchester, though that is a good gun. With the raised rib, such as you use, I'd advise a straighter stock. Mine is a trap model, 2-inch drop; fine on doves.

The compensator works all right. has certain drawbacks, as making the gun heavier and unbalancing it, changing the line of aim to one higher above the barrel, demanding a straighter stock or you will undershoot. Yes: I have tried out the compensator in three or four guns.

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## THE PROBLEM OF NONCORROSIVE PRIMERS FOR THE RELOADER

AM having trouble with Russian cases following use of noncorrosive primers. Several years use with F. A. primers resulted in only one head blown off with several thousand shots, with full loads and with No. 80 from 12- to as high as 20-grain. The 20-grain loads often make extraction rather hard right at head, but do not blow it off, and after a few dozen shots with 20-grain I have stuck to 12. Now, using the noncorrosive primers with only 12 grains of No. 80, the first head blown off might be an accident, but the second looks like primer corrosion, and Colonel Whelen's letter in the Dope Bag bears that theory out.

Now as to details on the reloading of noncorrosive primers. Those of us who have kids to go to college want to use the fired cases. At the same time we often hate to clean a gun for the sake of maybe one or a few shots, so we want to use

the noncorrosive primer.

Can some reloading shark like Mattern or the arms companies figure out some chemical "disinfectant" which will neutralize the corrosion, or what is it caused by the new primers? It would be easy to have a jar of the disinfecting liquid, and just drop in the fired cases on return home at night. I treat around 1,000 bushels of seed potatoes every year with bichloride of mercury and other forms, such as the yellow oxide and the organics, and then spray the vines to disinfect them with a couple of tons of copper sulfate, so disinfection occurs to me at once as one possible solution.

Then if this idea does not work maybe we reloaders will have to have a set of boxes and all the trouble that implies. Perhaps the new cases would take the full loads, and then boxes would have to be kept for medium and light loads as the cases could be expected to spoil with

age.

It looks as if the Krag with its absence of blow-back would get an advantage over the other actions liable to damage the shooter's eyes with gas. I know I got two rather hard wallops, even with 12 grains No. 80.

How about the powder used? If the powder companies can add tin to prevent fouling, can they not find some other ingredient to add that will prevent damage

to brass by the primers?-D. D.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). I have repeatedly stated in the RIFLEMAN that reloading is not economical when noncorrosive primers are used, and also that in an isolated case it may be absolutely dangerous to use noncorrosive primers for reloading; also, that in factory-loaded cartridges noncorrosive primers are perfectly satisfactory and safe, and present many advantages. We have to bow to the facts.

All noncorrosive primers at present manufactured contain from 10 to 17 per cent of mercury fulminate. The mercury amalgamates with the brass of the cartridge case the instant the primer is fired, and it at once completely changes the character of the brass, making it very brittle. There is no way known to chemistry or metallurgy to prevent or correct this. It is not a coating that can be washed off or dissolved. It is a complete change in the grain structure of the brass, and nothing short of melting the brass case, and making new brass strips partly from the old brass and partly from virgin metal, and finally making a new cartridge case, will change it.

In effect a cartridge case which has

once been fired with one of the present noncorrosive primers becomes very brittle at once. If it be reloaded and used again with any kind of a primer, that case may split and crack. Usually it does not split or crack until it has been reloaded three or four times. Sometimes it splits the first time. As all the economy in reloading is based upon being able to reload the fired cases (which are the most expensive component) many times, it follows that there is no economy in reloading with fired cases that have been fired once with noncorrosive primers.

Will you please note particularly that practically all commercial ammunition is now loaded with noncorrosive primers. It follows that the fired cases which result from the firing of factory commercial ammunition are not economical to reload. If one wishes to use commercial cases of a particular size for reloading he should purchase empty primed cases, punch out the noncorrosive primer with which they are primed, and reprime them with a nonfulminate primer. Then if thereafter they be used only with nonfulminate (nonmercuric) primers they can be reloaded many times with perfect satisfaction.

Aside from the economical aspect of this matter, the danger of reloading a case which has previously been fired with a noncorrosive primer is that once in a great while, in a very isolated case, the cartridge case may split at the head instead of in the neck or body where it usually splits. If it splits at the head the gas may come to the rear, flash out of the action, and injure the eye severely, or it may even do more serious damage. I strongly recommend against using for reloading any cartridge case that has been fired with a non-

corrosive primer.

The remedy for all this is extremely simple for any member of the N. R. A. All he has to do is to purchase his primers from the D. C. M. and use them exclusively for reloading. These primers are non-tulminate—that is, nonmercuric. Government ammunition made at Frankford Arsenal is also primed with these primers, and the fired cases from Government ammunition, provided the primers have not been crimped into them, are perfectly suitable for reloading. Therefore all one has to do is to use fired Government cases, or primed cases which he obtains from the D. C. M.. or use commercial primed cases from which he has punched out the noncorrosive primer without firing. Prime any of these exclusively with the Government primer, and one will have no trouble. Of course one must also follow to the letter the basic principles of reloading as laid down in Mattern's book, "Handloading Ammunition," or the "Ideal Handbook."



The question might be asked, Why do not the cartridge companies develop a non-mercuric noncorrosive primer? There are a number of reasons why this has not been done. In the first place, the noncorrosiveness of the present primers is based to a great extent on leaving a lead amalgam in the bore, and mercury in the primer is necessary to produce this. Second, it takes approximately three years' work to develop a new and entirely reliable primer—that is, the effectiveness and stability of a primer are so important in a cartridge that no manufacturer would care about placing a primer on the market until he had had it under observation for at least two years. Third, the commercial manufacturers are not at all interested in reloading, but quite the contrary. Most of them look on reloading as a procedure which to some extent reduces their sales for loaded ammunition. Personally I do not see any relief from these conditions—certainly not for some years.

In the meantime we have the Govern-

In the meantime we have the Government primer; but perhaps I had better add the caution that when the Government primer is used the bore of the rifle must be properly cleaned not later than the evening of the day on which it was fired. If this is done there will be no corrosion of

the bore.

#### JERSEY POLICE REVOLVER MATCHES

(Continued from page 39)

Finn, crack shot of the Bergen team, with a clear eye and steady arm, shot 97 out of 100, to win the John McCutcheon trophy.

The total score of Glen Rock was 268 points. They were followed by Hawthorne with 256. Bear Mountain was a close third with 254 and Little Falls and the New Jersey Interstate Team copped fourth and fifth places, respectively.

A number of handsome prizes were awarded to winning teams and to individual marks-

Besides Finn, of the Glen Rock team, Joe Putz, high man on the Hawthorne force, and Officer Guzaway, of the New York Interstate Police, who were tied for second place in the individual shooting contest, were awarded trophies. Their scores as compared to Finn's 97 were 93 each.

William Holley, of Little Falls, came out first in the rapid-fire silhouette shoot from a 15-yard range. He put seven out of ten bullets in the heart of the dummy, winning the Senator Roy T. Yates' cup.

The next match was conducted by the Hawthorne department, directed by Chief

Ryan Vander Valk.

Ralph Kirberry, coach of the Glen Rock team, opened the match with a short address, thanking Chief Vander Valk for his hospitality.

Assisting Chief Vander Valk were: Bert Hull, coach of the Hawthorne team; Commissioner E. A. Browne, Chief John A Tracy, of Patterson; Col. William B. Martin, of Elizabeth; J. H. Fitzgerald, Inspector for the Colt Firearms Co.; H. H. Hanson and W. Childs.

Prizes were donated by Harry B. Haines, John McCutcheon, Senator Roy T. Yates, Charles B. Vaughn, H. H. Schoonmaker and others.

Following are the team scores in the 25yard slow-fire event: First, Glen Rock—

Park, 87; Meyer, 84; Finn, 97; total 268. Second, Hawthorne No. 1—Putz, 93; Rollo, 80; Vander Valk, 83; total 256. Third, Bear Mountain-Voide, 86; Au, 76; Sully, 92; total 254. Fourth, Little Falls-Holby, 87; Krum, 75; Liscot, 89; total, 251. Fifth, New Jersey Interstate—Clarke, 87; Smith, 72; Luthin, 88; total 247.

Other scores in the match were: Elizabeth No. 1, 238; Hook Mountain, 236; New York Interstate, 231; Caldwell No. 1, 226; Elizabeth No. 2, 213; Hackensack, 207; Englewood, 200; Essex Falls, 197; Caldwell No. 2, 197; Passaic, 195; Paterson No. 2, 192; Glen Ridge, 179; Paterson No. 1, 147; Hawthorne No. 2, 136; Ridgewood No. 1, 124; Midland Park, 118; North Bergen No. 1, 107; North Bergen No. 2, 40; Ridgewood No. 2, 15.

The individual winners in the 25-yard slowfire event (possible 100 score) were: Roy Finn, Glen Rock, 97; Joe Putz, Hawthorne, 93; Guzaway, N. Y. Interstate, 93; Bully, Bear Mountain, 92; Richard Barry, Elizabeth, 91.

The individual winners in the rapid-fire event from a 15-yard range (possible 50 score) were: William Holley, Little Falls, 46; John Nilson, Elizabeth, 45; Officer Paric, Glen Rock, 44; William Humphries, Elizabeth, 42; Arthur Smith, N. J. Interstate, 41; Richard Barry, Elizabeth, 41.



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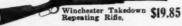
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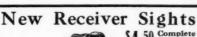
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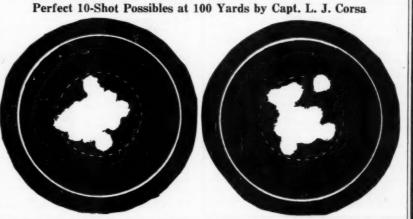
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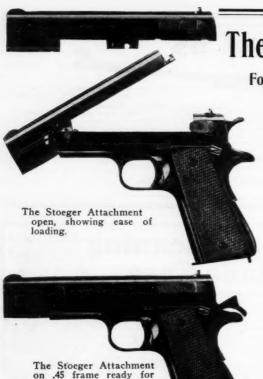
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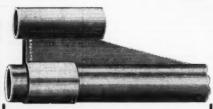
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SPRINGFIELD service rifle No. 386782, perfect, accurate, Lyman 48, mottled receiver, beautiful dense striped stock, oiled and polished, 30; genuine Krag carbine, excellent, \$10; Savage Model 20, spotless, hand-adjusted action, blocks by Lyman, Whelen swivels, stock oiled and polished, \$35; Noske scope, mounts, base, post reticule, \$45. W. Stump, Denison, 10ws.

CAMP PERRY pistol, practically new, \$30; 1deal mould 360344, new, \$3; B. & L. Victory binoeulars, overhauled and adjusted, \$25. L. W. Dick, Dubuque, 1.31

REAL BARGAINS in the following new telescope rifles, never fired, absolutely guaranteed: One .30-06 Remington Express, B. & M. 3X scope, B. & M. ounts, \$98; one .30-06 Remington Express, Whelen stock, Zeiss-Zielklein scope, Western mounts, \$87.50; two Savage 99K, caliber .303, Zeiss scopes, Western mounts, \$85; one Savage 99K, caliber .250-3,000, Zeiss scope, Western mounts, \$60; one Winchester 56, Zeiss scope, Western mounts, \$69; one Winchester 56, Zeiss scope, Western mounts, fired 50 times, same as new, \$57. WANTED—.30-06 and .45 ammunition, case lots; Pecker 6X with mounts. Western Gun Sight Co., 3315 Gilpin St., Denver, Colo.

GUNSTOCK BLANKS:
Our beautiful "Tiger Flame" maple and walnut,
"Tough as hickory and hard as nails," cut "The
Better Blanks," Stock-making instructions free
Descriptive treatise: "Gunstock Blanks of Flaming
Beauty" for stamps,

BELL, "The Gunman,"
Lewistown, Pa. 1-31

LUGER, Coit New Service, Army, Police Positive, 25 auto., 45 auto., Remington 380, Smith & Wesson triple lock, 44 Special, 38 Special, 32-20, 32 rim fire, 22 caliber; Coit 38 Frontier, Stevens target. Rifles: 35 Standard Automatic, Winchesters 401, 351, 35 self-loader Newton 256, Springfield Sporter star-guaged, Winchesters 1886, 45-90, 110 Express; Winchester single-shot, fancy Stevens Ballard; rare 7-shot-at-once rifle. Shotguns: 8-gauge Greener, Scott, Lefever, Smith, Davenport, Parker; O-gauge Parker, Smith, Ithaca, Scott, Remington, Francotte, Daly Winchester lever, Greener; 8-10-gauge shells, 12-gauge shotguns, Daly trap, Ithaca trap, Lefever prewar, Remington double, pumps, and automatics, 54 telescope, Waders, Maytag engines. Send 10 cents for large lists. N. P. Frayseth, Milan, Minn.

NEW D. H. GRADE PARKER DOUBLE, 12-gauge 3-inch chambers, 32-inch full-choke barrels, 14-inch straight oil-finished dark stock, 3-inch heel drop, weight 8 pounds 7 ounces, new, never fired; one case 3-inch record super X shells, shot Nos. 4 and 5, \$125 C. O. D. R. K. Clapper, Hyndman, Pa.

SPRINGFIELD RIFLE .22-caliber M1, new with sling, fired 2 boxes Kleanbore, scope blocks at-tached, \$40 prepaid. AMERICAN RIFLEMAN four years; make offer. Claude Hodge, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Idaho.

METAL-JACKET BULLETS, all calibers, softpoint, full-metal jacket, hollow-point, including
Western Lubaloy boat-tail bullets. Stamp for price
list and catalogue. W. Joseph O'Connor, 1517
First St., Baker, Oreg.

ONE 8-MM. HAENEL MANNLICHER with double set triggers; this is a prewar job, action perfect, barrel and stock fair; would make an ideal job for rebarreling; price, \$22. One Model 30 Remington, caliber .30-06, new, only fired about 25 times, will guarantee, price \$32. Lawrence Nuesslein, 2111 Highland, Allentown, Pa. 1-31

COLT NEW SERVICE D. A. 45, perfect, \$26; Colt D. A., Model 1901, 38, cartridges, fine, \$16; Winchester 57 (shorts), surprisingly accurate, \$16. Cash and f. o. b. John Mountain, 66 Chestnut St., East Orange, N. J.

WINCHESTER No. 4, heavy octagon target, 32-40 barrels, factory grease, \$20 each. A. L. Zimmerman, 204 Union Station, Houston, Tex.

"GUNSMITHING," by Baker, \$3.25; "Shooting," by FitzGerald, \$3; "Guneraft," 30 cents; Colt Woodsman sighte, bead front, rear complete, \$1.50; Winchester 5A reticule, medium, \$1.25; Winchester 5blade sight, 50 cents; aluminum butt plate polished, fits Winchester 52, \$1 postpaid; 30-06 causes, fired once, 50 cents per 100, not postpaid. Ronald Tripp, Leesville, Ohio.

BALLARD .32-40 rifle, engraved action, set trig gers, with tools, fine, \$35; .44 8. & W. Special Military and Police, 6-inch, \$21, perfect; 1A East-man Graffex, perfect, \$55. Lawrence H. Lapinske, c/o Cereal Mills Co., Wausau, Wis.

ZEISS-ZEILKI.EIN hunting scope, never used, 20. W. B. Smith, Box 460, Austin, Tex. 1-31

WINCHESTER 52, beaver-tail, speed lock, with case, wonderful condition, fired 300 rounds, \$45; Winchester pistol grip, 03, Whelen sling, Lyman receiver and 17a sights, excellent condition, case, 500 rounds Kleanbore, \$30; Colt Police Positive 22, slightly holster worn, otherwise perfect; Heiser holster and 4-inch belt, both carved, \$25; Colt .45 auto., old model, well worn but in good shooting order, \$10; O'Hare 22-power scope with telescopic tripod, \$10. No trades. F. Kitsing, 5523 Huron St., Chicago, Ill.

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MODEL 97, 12-gauge barrel and forearm, 26-inch cylinder, trap grade, fine, \$12.50; one Model 1912, 16-gauge 26-inch cylinder, barrel only, new, \$5. Joe Carrell, Uvalde, Tex. 1-31

BECKER Universal Miller No. 1½ complete, with vise, chuck and dividing head, \$250; powder scales, accurate and very sensitive, \$10 each. A. M. Dow. Braintree, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD M1, with Fecker blocks, Lyman No. 17, etc., extremely accurate, \$25; Winchester scope 5A, fine hairs, like new, \$22; Crosman .22 pneumatic, perfect, \$6. George Hess, 1808 Cayuga, Philadelphia, Pa.

STEVENS IDEAL Range Rifle .25-25, No. 45; Ideal mould, 86-grain; Ideal mould No. 25761; Ideal No. 3 special tool .25-25, with double adversample; muzzle-resizing die, 128 shells. All for \$20. W. A. Clark, 1016 Meredian St., Boone, 1.

STEVENS ARMORY 414, .22 L. R. 26-inch, perfect inside and out, webb sling, Lyman 42 and 17A attached, \$18. Iver Johnson single, 28-inch full, matted rib, automatic ejector, new condition, \$8; new Lyman 17A complete for Springfield, \$3; new Lyman ramp and sight for Springfield, \$3; Box 428, Longview, Wash.

.35 BUFFALO NEWTON, Lyman 48 sight, Jostam pad, new, never fired, box cartridges, \$45; 303 Ross, good, \$10; .45 Colt D. A. rod ejector 6-inch, perfect inside, excellent finish, \$25; D. B. M. L. elephant rifle, by Swinnerton, very good, \$15; .25 Mauser pistol, barrel poor, outside good, \$7.50; money orders. Owen Albert, 1217 Church St. Evanston, Ill.

95 WINCHESTER .30-40 fancy grade, solid frame, fine, tool, empties, \$40; Winchester .35 self-loading, good, \$18; Evans repeating rifle, good, \$20. No trades. F. A. Baker, Lake Crystal, 1.31

REMINGTON 24A .22 L. R. autoloading rifle with tange peep sight, looks like new, \$22.50, cost \$29.95. L. Lynch, Union City, Ind. 1-31

SPRINGFIELD, Zeiss-Zeilklein, No. 2 graticule, Western mounts, worked-down regulation sporter afock, barrel worn but accurate, first draft for \$57 gets it; Winchester 5A scope with Heiser chamois-lined leather case, scope in perfect condition, \$30.

J. A. Wade, Boise, Idaho.

REMINGTON Model 10, slightly used, 30-inch full extra modified barrel, 28-inch Jostam pad, barrels like new, \$47; brand new .250 Savage 45 in factory box with canvas case, \$38; Ideal powder measure with micrometer adjustment, new, \$\$; .250 loading tool, new \$5.50; Fiala .22 10-shot target pistol, new, \$8: Navy type Krag, 22-inch barrel, with bayonet, \$7. Lewis F. Novak, Protivin, Iowa.

WAR RELIC EXHIBIT for sale. Large collection, good attraction. Show in vacant storerooms. Charlie Dietz, Railway Express, Sequin, Tex. 1-31

SPECIAL DE LUXE GUNS—Pigeon grade, 1912 Winchester pump, 20-gauge, two 26-inch ribbed barrels, modified and full, now, beautiful gun, fitted case, complete, cost \$250, sell \$150, special. Griffin & Howe Springfield job, 30-06, Lyman 48 rear, gold bead front, cost \$125, sell or trade \$60. Savage 300, new, lever action, special, \$32,50. Dr. O'Connor, 555 Barry Ave., Chicago, Ill. 1-31

FOX DOUBLE TRAP XE GRADE, automatic ejectors, recoil pad, Lyman sights, cost \$172.60, like new, leather case, \$75. Frank Ortlepp, Saunemin, III.

.38 SPECIAL COLT S. A. Army, 5½-inch blue, like new, \$24; .36-caliber Colt Navy Percussion, good, \$10; .38 R. F., 8½-inch barrel, Bacon revolver, good, \$6.50. Roy Covington, 436 S. E. St. Jacksonville, Ill.

EXCELLENT 32-40 Schuetzen-Ballard rifle, Pope barrel, \$35; 22-32 S. & W. target revolver, like new, \$20; Kentucky rifle, heavily brass mounted, cap box, fine shape, \$15. Walter J. Keenan, Cham ber Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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WINCHESTER 12-gauge auto. extra good, 28-inch model, \$30; L. C. Smith 10-gauge, double-hammerless, Damascus 32-inch full, good, \$20, or trade; Ithaca 10-gauge, double-hammerless, Damascus 32-inch, both full, \$20. or trade. Sent on approval or trial. Arthur W. Plumlee, Cambria, Ill. 1-31

REMINGTON, Model 29, new, perfect, price \$38. WANT—Cash or trade high-grade double shotgun, good condition. Earl Price, Lodi, Wis. 1-31

FINE CE GRADE FOX 20, 28-inch barrels, single trigger, leather case, \$150 outfit for \$95; Springfield ,30-06 Sporter, like new, beautiful handmade stock, NM barrel, \$165 outfit for \$95. WANT—Perfect Winchester 12 Trap, Remington Sportsman .20 and Remington ,30 automatic. Thos. Gildersleeve, Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak. 1.21

IVORY STOCKED COLT, Remington percussion revolvers, cased Colt Dragoon, 50-caliber Remington sheath trigger, gold, silver inlayed Spanish finilocks, era 680-1720, Colt 36 rifle, \$60; Sharps Borchard German machine guns, 50-caliber target rifle, accessories, 12X Malcolm scope, fine, \$45. C. H. Howell, New Mexico Military Institute, Rosell, N. Mex.

FIREARMS AND SHOOTING EQUIPMENT bought, sold and exchanged. Give description and price in first letter. Chester Nikodym, 5703 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

S. & W. MILITARY AND POLICE .38 Special, new, shot 50 times, with new holster, postpaid \$25 money order. Short-wave radio to trade for telescope sights or spotting scope; or what have you? Rees Keller, Georgetown, Ind.

22 RIFLE, new, 28-inch Winchester barrel, Ballard action, double set triggers, Circassian-walnut stock, cheek piece, stock and fore end finely checked, blade front sight and Lyman 1A rear, fine shape, \$40, or Winchester 52 or Springfield .30 National match or sporter same condition. George C. Moran, 3600 Military Ave., Detroit, Mich.

B. S. A. 22-CALIBER HIGH-GRADE TARGET RIFLE, perfect inside and out, Martini action, scope, mounts, \$15 worth of sights, \$25 stock. Sent on approval and trial; cash \$35 or trade. Arthur W. Plumlee, Cambria, Ill.

MATCH KRAG remodeled 20 inch, bolt and bore perfect; properly restocked 52 exceptionally fine gun, like new, specific descriptions furnished. WAN'T-44-40 handgun; S. S. 22 with scope; 12-bore duck-gun. C. F. Johnson, Waverly, S. Dak. 1-31

COLT AUTOMATICS, perfect barrels, .45-caliber, \$19.50; .22-caliber, \$22.50. WANT—Shotguns, H. & R. .22 pistol. A. O. Hagen, Northwood, N. Dak.

MULLINS 16-foot semi-round bottom steel boat for use with outboard motor, complete with two oars. trailer and cradle, with brand-new tires, waterproof cover, been in water once, brand-new condition, complete outfit cost \$135 wholesale. Will trade for brand new Remington 20-gauge automatic shotgun and case, or sell for \$60. A. W. Mortensen, Fairfax, Okla.

.30-40 WINCHESTER, new barrel, Model 1895, for .30-40 or .22 W. C. F. reloading tools, or \$18. Leonard Ritter, R. F. D. No. 2, Bethlehem, Pa. 1-31

SAVAGE .22 N. R. A., new condition, for .23 Colt or S. & W. target revolver; two Ideal reload ing tools, .25-20 and .32 S. & W. J. J. Donohue Wakonda, .8 Dak.

WINCHESTER 97, solid frame, 12 gauge, 30-inch full-choke barrel, pitted some otherwise good, \$18: Ideal mould 257312, good, about 1,400 gas checked, 25 caliber, 200 bullets .25 caliber, \$4. WANT—"The American Rifle," by Whelen. G. E. James, Prescott, Iowa.

D. W. M. LUGER .30, \$17.50. WANT—.44 pecial tools, moulds; Fairbanks scales. Russell lisler, Jr., 250 Fell St., San Francisco, Calif. 1-31

S. & W. 44 TARGET, new condition; Remington 25.20; 25 Niedner-Springfield on Mauser action; tools, new condition; Winchester Model 12 20-gauge. WANT—High-grade 30-06 Sporter; light-weight 12- or 16-gauge double. B. Brabender, 405 Chestnut St., Evansville, Ind.

ENGLISH SETTER, female, registration papers, partly trained, plenty bird sense, nine months old fast and wide, very promising dog, champion blood lines, for gun of equal value, \$40. Evirude Sport-Twin boat motor, 1928, like new, used 40 hours, perfect, complete, \$80. Trade for gun equal value, Dr. O'Connor, 555 Barry Ave., Chicago, Ill. 1-31

NORTHERN COON, otter-trimmed, excellent condition fur coat, shows no wear, \$125. WANT—New Model Ithaca single or Parker trap gun, carbe used but must be in good condition. State stock dimensions. J. A. Wade, Boise, Idaho.

YOUNG ENGLISH setter, female, registered, \$25: 12-30 double shotgun, good, \$12.50; 8-power Malcolm scope No. 1, Winchester mounts, \$16; fine S. & W. straight line, \$21. WANT—Fecker scope. Frank Smith, 1213 S. Cheyenne, Tulsa, Okla.

WINCHESTER 52, speed lock, semi-bever-tail forearm, Lyman 17A, Fecker blocks, fired 100 times, A1 condition, f. o. b., \$40; M. O. WANT—Springfield M1, same condition. R. O. Knudson, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

ONE EACH, German military and Springfield receivers with actions complete. WANT—Bialey or Frontier Colt, 38-40. J. W. Richardson, Gillette

REMINGTON pump, 20 x 28 full-checked grip, excellent, \$30: S. & W. 38 Special target, used very little, \$28: S. & W. 22-32, new condition, \$27.50; Pacific Ballard action 32-40, Zischang barrel, 30-inch, good condition, action nickeled, \$25: 25-20 88 Winchester barrel, 30-inch, good shape, \$6. WANT—12 x 30 double full; 44 Special New Service Target; Remington autoloading, 22 short, new condition, Geo. F. Martin, 738 E. Riverside, Evansville, Ind.

.22 HIGH-POWER; .22-410 over-under; 3-barrel 16 and .30-30; few rifles; King canvas boat; Flate boat; Kind trumpet outfit; Violin, double case; 3 clarinets and case; tank-auto gas stove; Gerheart knitting machine. auto., ribbed barrel ONLY 17A Kemington; or what have you'l R. C. Scott, Port Richey, Fla. 1-31

#### WANTED

WANT—Certain American firearms made before 1876. You may have one or more I require. Please advise. S. H. Croft, "Collector," Cymyd, Pa. 1-31

GIFTS of rifles, pistols, and revolvers are desired for display at the office of the National Rifle Association. History of the arm should be given, as duplicates are not wanted. The assistance of all shooters is solicited in order to make this collection the most unique in the country.

WE ARE endeavoring to create a library for the National Rifle Association. Rare books upon sub-jects pertaining to the rifle, pistol, revolver, and shotgun are desired. If you have one or more books which you are willing to donate for this pur-pose, write us, giving name of book and author.

WANTED—Colt or equivalent American cap-and-ball, muzzle-loading revolvers stamped as made by Samuel Colt Patent Firearms Mfg. Co., Paterson, N. J., or by other American makers. If you have any, write giving full descriptions, markings, condition oc finish, and price. Will pay cash or trade for other antique arms, if preferred. McMurdo Silver, 6401 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.

WANT—Unusual canes of all sorts. Particularly interested in old gun and sword canes. Send description and lowest price first letter. H. E. Harrington, 89 State St., Boston, Mass.

1-31

WANT—Winchester carbine .33-38-56, .40-65 or .45-70 caliber, in good or fair condition. Reason-ably priced. Eldwin Morton, Andover, Me. 1-31

WANT—Old single-shot breech-loading rifles or breech actions. Actions must be in good order; only these makes acceptable: Ballard, Winchester, Remington-Hepburn, B. S. A., Farquahson, Griffin & Howe, Inc., 22 E. 44th St., New York, N. Y.

WANT—Zeiss field glass, 7X50 Binoctar and tarpon or tuna rod and reel. Box 66, Aransas Pass, Tex.

WANT-Remington Derringer and .45 auto. Must be cheap but serviceable. H. C. Barrett, Anthony, Kans.

WANT—Pecker scope, large or small objective; state power, condition, price. Also Winchester or Fecker mounts. Also low-power Fecker eyepiece. Tekulsky 312 West 93rd St., New York, N. Y. 1-31

WANT—Colt Officers' Model Target 7½. .38 Colt Military Model .38; loading tools and mould any caliber. Charles E. Lorentz, Sadsburyville Pa.

WANT-Captain Beaufoy's "Schlopteria," Chap-man's "Modern American Rifleman." Philip P. Quayle, King's Mills, Ohio.

SHORT MAUSER ACTION WANTED—Will buy or trade. State best cash price. N. H. Keister, R. F. D. No. 10, Box 200, Indianapolis, Ind. 1-31

WANT—Fecker target scope 6-ouncs, 8-power, with mounts; 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)-inch objective preferred. Also a Springfield service rifle as issued. Both must be in first-class condition. Alexander Lash, 620 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

COLT Single-Action Army, .32-20 or .44-40, 5½-inch barrel, Charles Spaulding, 1445 East Main, Rochester, N. Y.

J. H. JOHNSON gun catalogue 1883, cash or good trade; 2.8-30 Stevens; 45-30 Sharpshooter cartridges; brass-mounted saber bayonet. Fred Wainwright, Grayling, Mich. 1.31

WANT—Large-caliber revolver, Colt Single-Action preferred; also reloading tools. All in fine shape. J. C. Harper, Davenport, Iowa. 1-31

WANT—Russian 7.62 cartridges. State condi-tion, quantity and price. Dr. W. E. Lipscomb, 1014 Medical Arts Bldg., Houston, Tex. 1-31

WANT—Powder scales. Must be reasonable V. Allen, Cross Rover, N. Y. 1.31

WANT-Latest model screen-grid battery radio, table model, prefer Hammerlund, Roberts or Silver-Marshall super-het. Alvin Linden, Bryant, Wis. 1-31

HAVE BISLEY .32-20, 7½-inch extra barrel and cylinder. WANT—Colt Woodsman or Police Positive Target .22. W. Krum, Grahamsville, N. Y. 1-31

RADIOLA 25 complete for Model 52 Winchester or 5A scope; or what! L. W. Diem, 1134 W. Locust, Scranton, Pa. 1-31

WILL EXCHANGE dandy Krag Sporter, as new, with plenty ammunition, for Winchester .30-30 carbine, same condition. Dr. Garrard, La Grange.

SPRINGFIELD .30-06 Sporter, handmade stock, perfect. WANT—Heavy barreled .22 target rifle, prefer Speed 52. Ed. Gardner, Fostoria, Ohio. 1-31

HOWE-WHELEN Springfield sight for Fairbanks assay scale. G. H. Collins, 2081 Gr. Concourse, New York, N. Y.

FILM PACK CAMERA, 9 x 12 cm., Plaubel Anticomar f. 4.2, Compur shutter, new, costs \$55. WANT—Springfield M1 .22 rifle or Parker Trojan 12-gauge shotgun. Wm. Many, Croton-on-Hudson, N. X.

PLAIN REMINGTON auto. 12 for same in higher rade, paying difference. WANT—Springfield and rag reloading tools. Jim Copeland, Parkdale,

LET'S SWAP! Watcha got? Watdye want? ime Trial. Swapper-Sportsman, Detroit, Mich. tf

WINCHESTER 54—06 factory new, never shot, with 2 boxes of Kleanbore, copper-point cleaning rod, for N. B. A. Winchester .270 in like condition. Also S. & W. .45 Army, perfect condition, for S. & W. .38 or Super Colt .38. Dr. Sundwall, 852 Belmont, Chicago, Ill.

HAVE—Two Lugers, 53 Winchester, .32-20 S. A. and others. WANT—.44 Special and .45 S. A. Wicker, 108 Reifert, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1-31

VERNIER Surveying Aneroid Barometer, excellent, coat \$60; S. & W. 1917, fine; L. L. Cooke Course, Washington School Art Course (both new) for Springfield (Sporter preferred), Winchester 52; or what? Walter Jackola, Commonwealth, Wise

#### MISCELLANEOUS

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JAMES V. HOWE, 1592 Crawford Road, Cleve-land, Ohio, the Howe of Griffin & Howe, Inc., re-stocking, repairs, testing, special experimental work, development of patents and models. Circular on re-

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St., Denver, Colo.

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Lewistown, Pa. 1-31

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(As Illustrated)

For Krag, Russian, and Springfield Rifles. Post Prepaid ..... \$4.50



#### !!!!!SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!!!!!

The N. R. A. Service Company wishes to announce that a complete stock of "MARBLE" Equipment has been added to SERVE you BETTER during the coming years. A list of their quality merchandise will be included in a later ad of the Service Company.

#### AMERICAN RIFLEMAN BINDERS





Green Buckram with N. R. A. Seal, holds 12 issues ...\$1.75

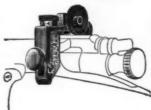
Used Leather Slings ...\$ .75 Pistol

Rods ... \$1.50 .30 Patches,

1,000 ..... \$1 Shot-Hole

Gauges . . \$ .45 Stazon

Kits ..... \$1 Bull's-Eye Pistols .. \$2.70 PERFECTION MICROMETER REAR SIGHT



for all Krag Rifles. Can be attached in five minutes without drill-ing. Screwdriver included with sight. Complete \$5.50

ATTENTION, CLUB SECRETARIES! Have you a new supply of Club Cards? 100 ...... \$2.00

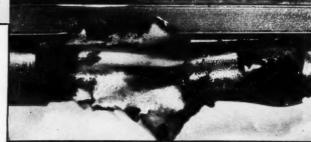
A Complete Line of Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, Cleaning Supplies, etc., will be found in our new Price List. Have you

N. R. A. Service Company, Inc.,

816 Barr Building, 910 17th St. N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.



SAFETY



Close-Up of Burst

# FIRST...

# It takes but one shot to burst a gun!

WHILE the number of gun accidents is extremely small, such as do occur are sufficiently serious to serve as a warning to all shooters. Ninety-nine gun bursts out of a hundred are due to carelessness. There is one ancient adage that every gunner should bear in mind: "Familiarity breeds contempt!" To this a new precept should be added: "It takes but one shot to burst a gun!" Unsafe practices may be followed for years, but a gun will burst only once.

Ninety-five per cent of all bursts are caused by obstructions in the bore. The illustrations show the result of a test made at Brandywine Laboratory, where a shotgun was deliberately blown up by stuffing the barrel with cotton waste. This burst can be explained thus: When the shot charge travels up the bore it is moving at a certain definite velocity; when it meets an obstruction, the shot charge carries the obstruction along with it. It can readily be seen that there must be a sudden change in velocity at the instant of impact because the combined weights of the shot charge and the obstruction are greater than the shot charge alone, and their common velocity is therefore lower than the velocity at which the shot charge was moving. This

sudden change creates a secondary wave pressure which can act radially only against the walls of the barrel, thereby producing a bulge or a burst at that point. The most common causes of bursts due to obstructions are:

- 1. Sectional cleaning rods left in the barrel.
- 2. Snow, mud or water.
- 3. Cleaning rags.
- 4. Smaller size shells—such as a 20-gauge in a 12-gauge gun.

WARNING: Look Through the Barrel Before and After Cleaning and Before Going on the Hunt.

Among causes of bursts other than those due to obstructions are the following:

- 1. The use of modern heavy loads in ancient guns.
- 2. Reboring a gun to obtain a longer chamber weakens the walls—the gun should be proved again by the manufacturer.
- 3. Shooting heavy loads in light guns.
- 4. Shooting heavy loads in short chambers.

WARNING: Use Shell Lengths Not Greater Than the Chamber Length of the Gun.

The du Pont Company with its experience of 128 years and its present resources can supply to ammunition companies the type and quality of powders required to maintain the reputation of ammunition manufacturers and the confidence of the shooters.

## E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY



Smokeless Powder Dept.

Wilmington, Delaware



# **Smokeless Shotgun Powders**

For information on Target Shooting, write to National Rifle Association, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

